DC
342
.8
F62I6

Marshal Foch Day

Indianapolis

Class IIC392
Book .8
Copyright No. F62I6

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

Indiana Historical Collections

Copyright, 1922
By
The Indiana Historical Commission

INDIANAPOLIS
WM. B. BURFORD, PRINTER
1922

MARSHAL FOCH DAY

NOVEMBER 4, 1921

"Le jour de gloire est arrivé"

OFFICIAL RECORD

OF THE

Celebration Given in Honor of

MARSHAL FERDINAND L. FOCH

Indianapolis, November 4, 1921

Published by the
INDIANA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Indianapolis
1922

INDIANA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

DR. FRANK B. WYNN, *President*
SAMUEL M. FOSTER, *Vice-President*
HARLOW LINDLEY, *Secretary*

GOV. WARREN T. MCCRAY
JAMES A. WOODBURN
CHARLES W. MOORES
MATTHEW J. WALSH
MRS. JOHN N. CAREY
LEW M. O'BANNON

JOHN W. OLIVER, PH.D., *Director*
LUCY M. ELLIOTT, *Assistant Director*

MAY -2 '22

©?A674157

ANNOUNCEMENT

"Marshal Foch Day, November 4, 1921," will long be remembered in Indiana history. It will take its place alongside the memorable Welcome Home Day of May 7, 1919, when the state paid glorious tribute to her returning heroes of the World War. In years to come it will be regarded as one of the epochal events in our state's history, comparable only to the triumphal ovation accorded that other great Frenchman, General LaFayette, who in 1825 was officially welcomed by the citizens of Indiana.

As the years go by, and as the children of later generations study the history connected with America's participation in the World War, they will speak reverently of him who guided to victory the great armies of the allied nations of the world. No man since the dawn of history ever held under his command armies even approximating in numbers those directed by this military genius, Marshal Ferdinand L. Foch. His battle front extended from the Sea of Galilee to the North Sea. The combined fighting forces of fifteen allied nations were subject to his orders. In his hands rested the fate of more than 800,000,000 free people. His commands had only to be given to be obeyed. But none can ever say that this military leader misused or abused the power that was assigned him. The realization of the unlimited power that was his made him appear all the more careful in exercising it. This military leader, a brilliant soldier and a devoted patriot, possessed that bravery and moral courage which was equalled only by his modesty. As long as the history of free peoples is studied, and as long as the spirit of patriotism is kept alive, the name of Marshal Foch will be respected and honored.

During the summer of 1921 an invitation from the American Legion was extended to Marshal Foch, inviting him to visit the United States of America. For the city of Indianapolis to have been selected as one of the points on Marshal Foch's itinerary to the United States, was indeed an honor that seldom comes to the people of our city and commonwealth. Believing that a complete record of the events that occurred on that historical day—November 4, 1921—should be permanently preserved as a part of Indiana's history, this publication has been prepared.

The Marshal Foch Day Committee which had charge of the program of November 4, 1921, suggested to Governor Warren T. McCray and the members of the Indiana Historical Commission the advisability of preparing an historical record setting forth a full report of the proceedings of that day. The Historical Commission assumed the responsibility of assembling the material and of preparing this official report. The Marshal Foch Day Committee kindly volunteered to provide the funds necessary for the printing and binding of this little book. To Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, Chairman of the Committee; to ex-Governor Samuel M. Ralston, who originally suggested the historical value of issuing this publication, and to the other members of the Marshal Foch Day Committee, the people of Indiana are indebted for their conscientious efforts to make this day a landmark in our state's history.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Director,
Indiana Historical Commission.

State House, Indianapolis,
December 15, 1921.

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Announcement	5
2.	Ferdinand L. Foch: Biographical Sketch	10
3.	Official Invitations to Visit Indianapolis	15
4.	City and State Prepare to Receive Distinguished Guest	19
5.	Marshal Foch's Arrival in Indianapolis	35
6.	The Parade; Presentation of Laurel Wreath; "Living Red Cross"; Reviewing Stand	45
7.	Dedication of Corner Stone for The American Legion Building	77
8.	Banquet, Riley Room, Claypool Hotel	85
9.	Public Mass Meeting, Cadle Tabernacle	89

ILLUSTRATIONS

		Page
1.	Marshal Foch	9
2.	Arrival at Union Station (2 views)	36
3.	Marshal Foch at the Speedway (2 views)	41
4.	Planting Elm Tree, Country Club	44
5.	Marshal Foch's Official Car Leading Parade (2 views)	46
6.	Culver Black Horse Troop in Parade	52
7.	Marion County Legion Military Band	58
8.	Marshal Foch and Aid, Standing at Foot of Monument	60
9.	Presenting Wreath to "Miss Indiana" (2 views)	62
10.	Living Red Cross	66
11.	Reviewing Stand	72
12.	Marshal Foch, Governor McCray, and Hanford MacNider Reviewing Parade	74
13.	Dedication of Corner Stone for American Legion Building	76
14.	Corner Stone American Legion Building	79
15.	Church Pillar from Cathedral in Belleau	82
16.	Banquet, Riley Room, Claypool Hotel	84
17.	Cadle Tabernacle, Mass Meeting	92
18.	Gold Medallion Presented to Marshal Foch (2 views)	96

(Courtesy of Medos Gravelle, Indianapolis, Official Photographer of Marshal Foch Party on Tour of the United States)

FERDINAND L. FOCH

"My left is giving way, my right is falling back, consequently I am ordering a general offensive, a decisive attack by the center.

Foch."

It was this historical message that brought Ferdinand L. Foch to the attention of the warring nations of the world in September, 1914. The writer of the message was at that time referred to either as a criminal braggart, or one of the greatest of generals, depending upon the success or the failure of the attack. If it failed, an entire nation would have demanded the life of the man who was so foolhardy as to send his command to certain death. If it succeeded, his message was destined to take its place in history along with other famous war orders, such as "Don't give up the ship"; "England expects every man to do his duty"; and, "We have met the enemy and they are ours". The attack did not fail. The man who issued the message succeeded in that memorable battle of the Marne in September, 1914, in checking an invading enemy which was threatening the destruction of civilization itself.

A review of the biography of this world character reveals qualities of true greatness. He was born October 2, 1851, at Tarbes, a small city in the Pyrenees. He attended school at Rodez and Saint Etienne, and in 1869 entered Saint Clement's Jesuit College in Metz, where a great number of the youth of France were specializing in Military Science. From an early age, Foch was a devoted student of Napoleon, and before he was twelve years old had mastered Thier's "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

During the Franco-Prussian War he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Infantry Regiment, but did not see active service. Following the close of that war, so disastrous and humiliating to France, young Foch entered the École Polytechnique at Fontainebleau. He was next transferred to the École de Guerre, and appointed Instructor in military history and strategy. While teaching in the École de Guerre, he wrote two books, "The Conduct of the War", and "Principles of War". In 1896 he attained the rank of Major, and by 1901 held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1907 he was promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command of the artillery of the Fifth Corps at Orleans. Shortly thereafter he was assigned to the post as Commandant of the École de Guerre. In 1911 he was placed in command of the Thirteenth Division at Chaumont, and the following year was promoted to the command of the Eighth Army Corps. A year later he was transferred to the position always considered a post of honor in the French Army—the Commander of the Twentieth Army Corps, with Headquarters at Nancy.

Years before the outbreak of the World War, General Foch had inspired in the hearts of the French people a hope that French generalship would in the next conflict prove a worthy match for the Germans. He had devoted the best years of his life to a close study of the plans followed by the German General Staff during the Franco-Prussian War. Calmly and methodically he had analyzed the operations of the German army in that war, and had in turn instructed his pupils to be able to adopt a flexible campaign, one that would lend itself to quick and rapid changes.

When the awful world conflict broke forth in the summer of 1914, the famous Twentieth Corps of the

French Army, under General Foch's command, fought its way through the middle of the invading army into German Lorraine. General Joffre, who was in command of the French Army, appointed General Foch to command the newly created army—the Ninth—and under the brilliant leadership of General Foch, the invading German Army was stopped first at the Marne, and a few weeks later was checked in its march toward Calais.

During the campaigns of 1915, 1916, and 1917, General Foch played a conspicuous part in the numerous battles along the entire front. Finally, in 1917, when General Joffre retired from the command of the French Army, General Foch was appointed Chief of Staff. His brilliant successes during the campaign of 1917 in checking the German drive made his name a household word, not only throughout all France, but throughout the lands of the allied nations. The Germans realized that if they were to succeed they must at once marshal their combined strength in one final, desperate drive against the Allies. The time selected for this final campaign was during the months of February and March, 1918.

A crisis was at hand. The allied nations were forced to combine their forces under one general if they were to withstand the onslaughts of the invading foe. Reports were being circulated that the French Government was considering the withdrawal of its armies from the front. Even the evacuation of Paris was being talked of. Stephane Lauzanne, in his recent book, "Great Men and Great Days", gives a dramatic description of the events that occurred during the last week of March, 1918. Clemenceau, Poincairé and Loucheur had gone to Doullens to meet with the English advisers, Haig, Milner, and others. When they

reached Doullens an English conference was in session, and while they waited the Frenchmen walked back and forth in front of the Hotel de Ville. General Foch was there, and his opportunity came to express to the French President his disapproval of the suggestion that the French troops be withdrawn. The historic words spoken by General Foch on this occasion are reported by Lauzanne:

"Paris! Paris has nothing to do with this matter. Paris is far off. We ought to stop the Boche right here. We have only got to say, 'He shall not pass!' and he will not pass. We can always stop the Boche. We have only got to give the order. It is only necessary to say, 'Retreat no further.' I will guarantee you that three-fourths of the battle is won when we know we are not going to retreat. France is France, and France does not die. Haig and Petain are two men who are keeping a door closed, each one by pushing on a separate bolt. The door has been broken down. There they are, both of them, each one at his own bolt, watching the enemy pour in and not knowing how to close the door and who ought to make the first move.

"You know my method. I would drive a nail in the door, here; then one at that point; then at this one. The Boche would be almost stopped. Then I'd drive another in here and the Boche would be stopped. We can always stop the Boche."

A conference was immediately arranged with the English generals, and General Foch again announced his plan for stopping the invading army. "This is our man," announced Lord Milner, and M. Clemenceau voiced his approval. General Foch had saved the day, and this brilliant leader, student of military science and men, was placed in command of the greatest army the world had ever seen. The spirit of this magnificent

leader was at once felt along the whole fighting front. The different units of the Allied armies began to move as one man. And finally in September, 1918, the order went forth for that great offensive, which ultimately led to the triumphant victory that crowned the efforts of the allied nations on that memorable day, November 11, 1918.

"Foch, he is our man."

MARSHAL FOCH INVITED TO VISIT INDIANAPOLIS

Upon learning of the prospective visit of Marshal Ferdinand Foch to the United States as a guest of The American Legion during the fall of 1921, the Marion County Council of The American Legion decided to extend an official invitation to the French Marshal, urging him to visit Indianapolis on his American tour. Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch of Indianapolis, himself an ex-service man, and who was planning to join the official party of The American Legion that was to make a tour of the devastated regions of France during the summer of 1921, was requested to personally carry invitations from the Governor of Indiana, the Mayor of Indianapolis, and the Chairman of the Marion County Council of The American Legion, inviting Marshal Foch to visit the city of Indianapolis. Dr. McCulloch personally presented the following letters to Marshal Foch in the city of Metz, late in August, 1921.

Governor's Invitation

July 28, 1921.

"M. Ferdinand Foch,
Marshal of France,
Paris, France.
My Dear Sir:

"In behalf of the Commonwealth of Indiana, it gives me pleasure to extend to you, through Colonel C. B. McCulloch, late of the A. E. F., a most cordial invitation to visit Indiana upon the occasion of your tour of the United States next October as the guest of The American Legion.

Assuring you that our citizens will greatly appreciate the honor of your acceptance of this invitation, I am

Very truly yours,

Signed: WARREN T. McCRAY,
Governor of Indiana."

The American Legion's Invitation

August 1, 1921.

"As chairman of the Marion County Council of The American Legion, I have the honor and privilege of speaking for the members of The American Legion, who reside in the city of Indianapolis, and also of extending to you a cordial invitation to visit our city while you are a guest of our country.

"We admire you because of your sterling qualities as a man, as a soldier and as a statesman. We are conscious of the great service you gave the cause of the Allies in the World War and we hope that we may be given an opportunity of having you as a guest during your visit in our country. Indianapolis, the official home of the national organization of The American Legion, will consider it a very great honor if you will consent to be with us at such time as it may be convenient for you while you are in the United States."

Signed: J. F. CANTWELL, Chairman,
Marion County Council of The American Legion."

Mayor's Invitation

August 1, 1921.

"My Dear Marshal Foch:

"It gives me great pleasure to extend to you a most genuine and cordial invitation to visit the city of Indianapolis during your stay in this country.

"I know that every citizen will feel highly honored in having you with us as our honored guest. This city is proud of being the home of The American Legion, and from these national headquarters patriotism is dispersed to all parts of the world.

"The American Legion and all other patriotic organizations join me in extending to you in behalf of all our citizens this invitation.

"Sincerely hope we may be honored with your acceptance. I am asking Colonel C. B. McCulloch, who represents the Order of Foreign Wars and The American Legion and who is coming to your wonderful country, to deliver this invitation in person.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. JEWETT, Mayor,
Indianapolis, Indiana."

When Dr. McCulloch officially presented the invitations to Marshal Foch, in Metz, the Marshal was unable to state definitely whether or not he would be able to accept. He expressed a keen desire, however, to visit Indianapolis, due to the fact that this city had been selected as the seat of the National Headquarters of The American Legion, and added that every effort would be made to include this city on the itinerary of his American travels.

Subsequently while on boat returning from France, Dr. McCulloch was appointed a member of the National Distinguished Visitors' Committee, and acting upon the direction of the Chairman of this Committee, he again cabled Marshal Foch as soon as he reached Indianapolis, urging his acceptance. Also a cablegram was sent to the French Embassy at Paris, urging its co-operation in persuading Marshal Foch to pay an official visit to Indiana. Early in October, 1921, the

Distinguished Visitor's Committee held a meeting in Chicago to arrange Marshal Foch's itinerary, and at that time the official invitation from Indiana was presented by Dr. McCulloch and readily accepted. The date was set for Friday, November 4th, subject to the approval of the French Embassy. In due course, the approval was received, and Indianapolis and the State of Indiana immediately began preparations to receive the distinguished French visitor.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECEIVING THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

The city of Indianapolis, Marion County, and the State of Indiana all united in the plans for officially entertaining Marshal Foch. The City Council of Indianapolis on October 17, 1921, appropriated the sum of $15,000 as its contribution in providing for a great patriotic celebration. The action received the unanimous endorsement of every member of the council. Also Marion County voted $10,000 for the same purpose, and the State of Indiana appropriated $5,000. A committee of five was appointed by the City Council to officially represent the city of Indianapolis in receiving and entertaining the Marshal. The committee consisted of Jesse E. Miller, and Gustave G. Schmidt, councilmen; Henry F. Campbell, Charles F. Coffin, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Robert H. Bryson, City Controller.

All citizens of Indianapolis were called upon to join in the patriotic celebration, and were requested to lay aside the ordinary duties of the day in order to pay fitting respect to the Marshal's coming. They were urged to decorate their homes and places of business, not only with the Stars and Stripes, but also with the tri-color of France. Special efforts were made to secure pictures of Marshal Foch and have them placed in windows and other public places. A generous display of bunting and wide streamers was also urged in decorating the homes and buildings of the city. A special invitation was sent to the Culver Military Academy requesting that the famous Black Horse Troop be sent to Indianapolis on November 4, in order to act as a special escort for Marshal Foch. Citizens generally united in the request extended by the City Council, and

for days preceding the arrival of the distinguished visitor great excitement prevailed among the citizens of Indianapolis.

Charles F. Coffin, who was named as a member of the Executive Committee, obtained the consent of E. Howard Cadle to hold the Marshal Foch mass meeting in the Cadle Tabernacle on the night of November 4th. Also the Nordyke and Marmon Company immediately announced that they would place at the disposal of the committee a special Marmon seven-passenger car, painted French gray, and adorned with the Foch coat-of-arms.

Notables of State and Nation Invited

Realizing that Marshal Foch's visit would be an event of state-wide and even nation-wide importance, Governor McCray issued a special invitation to President Harding, members of the Cabinet, Governors of all states, Mayors of Indiana cities with population of 5,000 or more, and all cities in the United States with a population of 100,000 or more, and to delegates to The American Legion's National Convention, then in session in Kansas City, inviting them all to attend the dedication of the grounds and laying of the corner stone for the Indiana war memorial building by Marshal Foch, November 4, 1921. The invitation was as follows:

The Governor of Indiana

invites you to attend

The Formal Dedication of the Grounds

and

The Laying of the Corner Stone

Of the National Headquarters Building

of

The American Legion

Indiana's War Memorial

by

Ferdinand Foch, The Marshal of France

on Friday the fourth of November

nineteen hundred and twenty-one

at Indianapolis

Proclamations

Official recognition of Marshal Foch Day on the part of the State of Indiana, and the city of Indianapolis, was voiced in the proclamations issued by Governor Warren T. McCray and Charles W. Jewett, Mayor of Indianapolis.

Following is a copy of the proclamation issued by Governor McCray:

> "The State of Indiana is to be signally honored when Ferdinand Foch, the Marshal of France, comes to Indianapolis on Friday, November 4, as the distinguished guest of The American Legion.
>
> The visit of the world's greatest military genius is a marked appreciation of the valiant service rendered his beloved country by Indiana's heroic men and women in the world's greatest struggle for the supremacy of those principles which insure human liberty and life.
>
> The commander-in-chief of the allied army comes to Indianapolis to dedicate the foundation stone of the state memorial to be erected to the memory of our soldiers and sailors who gave up their lives in the late World War. This stone is from the Marne bridge at Chateau Thierry, near where the American men made such a gallant stand under the magnificent leadership of our own General Omar Bundy, and it is fitting, indeed, that this solemn ceremony should take place in the presence of the great French commander.
>
> Such an occasion commands our united interest, and appeals to our state pride. It will pass into history as a most notable event. May it long be remembered by our honored guest as one of the pleasing, outstanding features of his visit to our country.

The day should be observed in a most fitting manner, creditable alike to city and state. Let us honor our guest as his rank and achievements justly deserve. Let every means be taken to show our appreciation of his visit and the high esteem in which he is held in the hearts of the American people.

Let all business be suspended, so far as practicable, and a half holiday be declared, permitting old and young to pay honor and respect to Ferdinand Foch, the Marshal of France."

WARREN T. McCRAY,
Governor of Indiana.

Indianapolis, October 31, 1921.

Following is a copy of the proclamation issued by Mayor Jewett:

"On Friday, November 4, 1921, Indianapolis is to be honored to have as our guest, Marshal Ferdinand Foch, the commander-in-chief of the allied armies in the World War.

Indianapolis has never honored a more distinguished man than Marshal Foch. His military genius is recognized without a peer in the present age, and, without a doubt, history will record the fact that Marshal Foch is the greatest military commander the world has ever known.

He comes to us, bearing the greetings of the French Republic. His visit will serve to strengthen the bond of friendship first established by George Washington and LaFayette in revolutionary days, and made strong and permanent in the World War between the American and French people. This will be a great and memorable occasion

to the citizens of Indianapolis. It will long be remembered as one of the outstanding, brilliant events in the history of our city.

That we may enter into the spirit of the welcome and reception that Indianapolis will give to Marshal Foch, I call upon the entire citizenship, in so far as is practicable, to make Friday, November 4, a holiday; to display the American and French flags together from public buildings and residences; to suspend business as far as is practicable, that our people may have an opportunity to participate in this great occasion. Let us all welcome our distinguished guest in the spirit of the French Republic and the American Government, and pay honor and reverence to our noble guest."

CHARLES W. JEWETT,
Mayor of Indianapolis.

American Legion Co-operation

The week preceding the coming of Marshal Foch, Claude E. Gregg, Commander of The American Legion, Department of Indiana, sent a bulletin to the commanders of all local posts in the state, urging them to send a large representation to Indianapolis to participate in the Marshal Foch Day events. Also, Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, Chairman of the Foch Day Executive Committee, issued an appeal on October 26th, urging the one hundred and twenty-five thousand veterans in Indiana to take part in the parade, and expressed the hope that there would be a one hundred per cent attendance.

Following is a copy of the bulletin sent out October 26, 1921, to the local posts by Commander Gregg:

"On November 4, Marshal Foch, commander of the allied armies during the World War, will be

the guest of Indiana at Indianapolis. This will be one of the largest demonstrations ever known to the people of Indiana, and every ex-service man and woman should take part in the program of the day. The interurban lines have granted a reduced rate of one-way fare for round trip for this occasion, and we believe the steam roads will do likewise.

"Briefly, the program is as follows: Marshal Foch will arrive at the Union Station at 9 a. m. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired as he enters the station. The band will play 'La Marseillaise' and then 'The Star-Spangled Banner'. The Marshal will then be escorted from the station by the famous Black Horse Troop of Culver. The Culver, DePauw, Indiana, and Purdue Universities, Marion County Legion and other bands will provide music.

"An auto race will be held at the motor speedway at 10:30 a. m., probably four or five cars participating. This event will be free to every one.

"The parade will form at 1:30 p. m. at the south side of the State House, moving eastward in Washington street at 2 p. m. The parade will contain troops from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, National Guard troops, several military and Legion bands, and thousands of former service men and women. Immediately after the parade the ground for the state war memorial and for the permanent national headquarters of The American Legion will be dedicated. A public meeting will be held in the Cadle Tabernacle at 8:30 p. m.

"Make arrangements now to come to Indianapolis November 4. Bring your post banners for the parade, have all your members wear their uni-

forms. Make your temporary headquarters and check your banners at the State House."

On November 1, Commander Gregg issued a second message through the Indianapolis newspapers, in which he especially urged Indiana ex-service men, regardless of the fact as to whether they were members of The American Legion, to send a one hundred per cent representation to Indianapolis to participate in the Marshal Foch Day parade. He added:

"I wish it were possible for me to get into personal touch with every post in the state before parade time, to urge them to send representatives. If it is impossible to send a sizable delegation, I hope all will send at least two men with the standards of the post, because they all will be massed from over the state at the head of the parade."

Accompanying the statements sent out by Commander Gregg, Dr. McCulloch, Chairman of the Executive Committee, issued the following appeal to all veterans of the World War:

"All ex-service men who do not belong to The American Legion are equally urged to come to Indianapolis and participate in the parade. Every such man should come in uniform, if in any way possible, but the fact that he does not have a uniform should not keep him away. Report at parade headquarters on the south side of the State House at 1 o'clock. Assignments to position in the parade will be made at that time.

"This is a tribute that every ex-service man owes Marshal Foch, and the dignity and honor of The State of Indiana calls for a one hundred per cent attendance."

Appointment of Committees

In order that the greatest publicity possible might be given Marshal Foch Day, and in order that it might have the widest democratic appeal to the entire citizenship of Indiana, it was decided to appoint several representative committees to assist in this historical event.

The Executive Committee consisted of:

Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, Chairman
Bowman Elder, Secretary
Mayor Charles W. Jewett
Governor Warren T. McCray
Charles F. Coffin
Samuel D. Miller

The following named committees were also appointed to assist in the Foch Day program:

Automobiles—

M. E. Noblet, Chairman; Paul H. Brown; S. M. Dean; R. W. Miller; William D. Small; Fritz Snyder; Clarence Stanley; H. K. Stormont, and Harry Stutz.

Band—

W. E. Pittsford, Chairman; Gideon W. Blain; Stanley C. Brooks; John P. Carroll; Richard H. Habbe; John McNutt; John McShane; Eugene C. Miller, and William Mooney.

Banquet—

G. Barrett Moxley, Chairman; Judge Solon J. Carter; Dr. Edmund D. Clark; Edward L. Mayer; Martin A. Prather; Russell J. Ryan, and Evans Woollen, Jr.

Ceremonial—

Walter Myers, Chairman; Robert A. Adams; T. A. Flaherty; Myron M. Hughel; Ed Jackson; Robert L. Moorhead; Dr. Lafayette Page, William Guy Wall, and Robert S. Wild.

Commissary—

John B. Reynolds, Chairman; Annis Burke; William R. Secker; Fred B. Sherman; Cecil B. Smith, and V. D. Vincent.

Decorations—

Ralph A. Lemcke, Chairman; J. Frank Cantwell; Robert F. Daggett; Jesse Miller; Hence Orme, and Thomas D. Stevenson.

Disabled Soldiers—

Mrs. Wilbur Johnson, Chairman; Miss Margaret McCulloch; Mrs. Stuart Dean; Mrs. Russell Fortune; Mrs. Robert Hassler; Mrs. C. E. Henderson; Mrs. L. B. Hopkins; Mrs. Chauncey DeWitt Meier; Mrs. Charles E. Millard; Mrs. F. E. Muskovics; Mrs. Nicholas Noyes; Mrs. Richard W. Smitheram, and Mrs. Gordon B. Tanner.

Finance—

Henry F. Campbell, Chairman; Frederic M. Ayres; William J. Fink; Fred Hoke; Dick Miller, and Samuel E. Rauh.

Health—

Dr. Herman G. Morgan, Chairman; Dr. Larue D. Carter; Miss June Gray; Dr. Carl Habich, and Dr. Ray Newcomb.

Liaison—

Robert H. Tyndall, Chairman; Harry M. Agerter; Dr. E. J. DuBois; Donald H. McGibeny; Sidney D. Miller, and Guy A. Wainwright.

Parade—

Harry B. Smith, Chairman; Gideon W. Blain; John J. Boaz; Lee Busch; Solon J. Carter; Brandt Downey; Will O. Jericho; Bertram Kingsbury; Marshal T. Levey; Clarence Martin; Robert L. Moorhead; Louis J. Morgan; Albert T. Rich; Arthur R. Robinson; Robert H. Tyndall, and Charles O. Wesbey.

Police—

A. L. Taggart, Chairman; Henry L. Dithmer; J. E. Kinney, and Felix M. McWhirter.

Public Comfort—

Roltare Eggleston, Chairman; Herman P. Lieber; Ad F. Miller; John Paul Ragsdale; George Rinier; Paul T. Rockford; Maurice Tennant, and Nelson G. Trowbridge.

Publicity—

Dr. T. Victor Keene, Chairman; Clyde Allen; Myron R. Bone; Herald D. Feightner; Curtis Hodges, and Benjamin F. Lawrence.

Speedway—

Carl Fisher, Chairman; James Allison; T. E. Myers, and Arthur Newby.

Transportation—

John C. Millspaugh, Chairman; William Bartley; J. H. Call; J. W. Coneys; R. C. Fiscus; J. W. Gardner; C. L. Henry; M. V. Hines; F. B. Humston; L. B. Jay; J. K. Jeffries; P. Jack Landers; J. M. Morisey; F. N. Reynolds; W. H. Strauss; William Ward, and Bert Weedon.

A special reception committee headed by ex-Governor Samuel M. Ralston was appointed to officially re-

ceive Marshal Foch upon his arrival in Indianapolis. The members of Governor Ralston's committee were:

A. Mrs. Ella Aker; Dr. Robert J. Aley; Judge Albert B. Anderson; Samuel Ashby; Henry C. Atkins; Col. W. A. Austin; and Col. N. K. Averhill.

B. Frank P. Baker; Frank C. Ball; Mrs. J. M. Barcus; A. A. Barnes; Colonel John T. Barnett; Judge Ira C. Batman; Arthur R. Baxter; Joseph E. Bell; F. O. Belzer; Henry W. Bennett; Mrs. R. C. Bennett; Albert J. Beveridge; Colonel D. H. Biddle of Fort Harrison; Remster Bingham; Lemuel Bolles; Charles A. Bookwalter; Benjamin Bosse of Evansville; Colonel F. S. Bottoms of Fort Harrison; Willard S. Boyle; Lieutenant-Governor Emmett F. Branch; Franklin L. Bridges; Colonel T. H. Bridges; Ernest Bross; Arthur V. Brown; Frank E. Brown; Hilton U. Brown; Will H. Brown; Dr. William Lowe Bryan of Bloomington; Miss Adah Bush; Robert Butler, and Russell T. Byers.

C. Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle of South Bend; Mrs. Elizabeth Carr; Mrs. Solon J. Carter; Judge Solon J. Carter; Brigadier General George Casler; Judge Harry Chamberlin; Rt. Rev. Joseph Chartrand; Mrs. Edmund D. Clark; Dr. Edmund D. Clark; Charles E. Coffin; Paul Comstock of Richmond; Charles E. Cox; Mrs. Linton A. Cox; Clifford Craig, and Russell Creviston.

D. Frank C. Dailey; Eugene H. Darrach; Judge Ethan A. Dausman; Thomas C. Day; Caleb S. Denny; C. W. Depka, and Winfield T. Durbin of Anderson.

E. G. A. Efroymson; William L. Elder; John G. Emery; W. E. English; Judge Solon A. Enloe; Jesse Eschbach; T. H. Escott; William P. Evans and Judge Louis B. Ewbank.

F. Mrs. J. S. Ferris; Mrs. Caroline Marmon Fesler; Leo Fesler; Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht; Colonel R. T. Fleming of Fort Harrison; Stoughton A. Fletcher; Will Fogarty; Michael E. Foley; William Fortune; D. N. Foster of Fort Wayne; Charles Fox; William F. Fox; Dr. F. W. Foxworthy; Rev. Joseph M. Francis; Mrs. Alice French; Captain H. G. Fry of Fort Harrison; James Fry, and Dr. Sumner I. Furniss.

G. Fred C. Gardner; E. E. Gates; Rev. Francis J. Gavisk; Willard J. Gemmel of Broad Ripple; Lewis W. George; Colonel L. R. Gignilliatt of Culver; John D. Gilpin of Fort Wayne; William P. Gleason of Gary; A. M. Glossbrenner; Daniel Glossbrenner; A. H. Godard; James P. Goodrich of Winchester; Dr. A. B. Graham; Charles A. Greathouse; Claude E. Gregg of Vincennes; Neal Grider; Dr. George R. Grose, President of Depauw University, Greencastle; Mrs. J. N. Gullefer of New Augusta.

H. Richard Habbe, Walter G. Hadley of Danville; Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence Halstead of Fort Harrison; Paul Haimbaugh of Muncie; W. W. Hammond; Cope J. Hanley of Rensselaer; Henry L. Hardin; Dr. Isaac S. Harold; Russell B. Harrison; William D. Haverstick; Will H. Hays of Washington; Frank H. Henley of Wabash; William P. Herod; Mrs. Philip Hildebrand; L. N. Hines; Alexander R. Holliday; John W. Holtzman; Carl Houston of Marion; Thomas C. Howe; Kin Hubbard; Louis Huesman; Dr. Charles D. Humes; Charles A. Hunt of Jeffersonville and George B. Hunt of Richmond.

I. O. B. Iles; and Will Irwin of Columbus.

J. Mrs. Harry Jacobs; Dr. Henry Jameson; Mayor Charles W. Jewett, and Aquilla Q. Jones.

K. Edward Kahn; Mrs. Joseph B. Kealing; Joseph A. Kebler; Dr. Bernays Kennedy; Mrs. Ralph E. Kennington; Charles W. Kern; Henry Ketcham; William A. Ketcham; J. L. Kimbrough of Muncie; Major M. Kirby of Fort Harrison; Edward H. Knight and Miss Pauline Kurnick.

L. Hugh McK. Landon; Ulysses S. Lesh; Major James A. Lester of Fort Harrison; Charles S. Lewis, Sr.; J. K. Lilly; James W. Lilly; Captain Livengood, and Charles J. Lynn.

M. Judge Robert W. McBride; John F. McClure of Anderson; Mrs. Charles W. McCord of New Albany; Major T. M. McCorkle of Fort Harrison; Governor Warren T. McCray; Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch of Fort Wayne; Mrs. Hugh McGibeny; Charles A. McGonagle of Plainfield; Joseph A. McGowan; W. J. McKee of Pellston, Mich.; Judge Willis C. McMahan; James B. Mahan; Walter C. Marmon; Henry W. Marshall, acting President of Purdue; Thomas R. Marshall; Charles Martindale; W. J. Merrill; Charles W. Miller; Mark Miller; Mrs. W. H. H. Miller; William J. Mooney; Louis H. Moore of Fort Wayne; Charles W. Moores; Judge David A. Myers and Quincy A. Myers.

N. Senator Harry S. New of Washington; Arthur T. Newby; L. Russell Newgent; William Newhouse of Cumberland; Judge Alonzo L. Nichols; Meredith Nicholson; J. H. Nicolas; Colonel H. F. Noble of Culver; Rev. Raymond R. Noll.

O. Cornelius O'Brien of Lawrenceburg; Howard O'Neil of Crawfordsville; Perry O'Neil; Charles J. Orbison, and Alvin M. Owsley.

P. Colonel J. K. Parsons of Ft. Harrison; Gavin L. Payne; Colonel Oran Perry, and Alfred Potts.

R. Lieutenant E. W. Read of Fort Harrison; Major-General George W. Read of Fort Harrison; Mrs. R. S. Records of Lawrence; Charles O. Remster; Judge Charles Remy; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Rhea of Fort Harrison; Judge Arthur R. Robinson; Ben Rogers of Frankfort; Colonel E. A. Root; Dr. Virgil Rorer; A. M. Rosenthal; Samuel D. Royse of Terre Haute; John C. Ruckelshaus; Dr. O. S. Runnels, and Oswald Ryan of Anderson.

S. John Scherer; Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Schultz of Fort Harrison; F. J. Schwartz; Carl H. Shank; Joseph H. Shea; Elmer W. Sherwood of Linton; Miss Mary O. Siebenthal; Daniel W. Simms of Lafayette; Fred C. Sims; L. E. Slack; W. L. Slinkard of Bloomfield; Charles B. Sommers; Marcus S. Sonntag of Evansville; Major T. C. Spencer of Fort Harrison; Frank D. Stalnaker; Mrs. H. P. Stanford; John E. Stephenson; Colonel G. R. Stormont of Lafayette; Elmer Stout; Philip B. Strapp of Greensburg; Thomas L. Sullivan; Dr. J. A. Swails of Acton; Mrs. Lucius B. Swift, and Lucius B. Swift.

T. Thomas Taggart; Booth Tarkington; Harold Taylor; T. N. Taylor; William M. Taylor; Cecil Teague of Brookville; Miss Mary L. Thomas; William H. Thompson; Rev. Demetrius Tillotson; R. I. Todd; Judge Howard L. Townsend; Judge Julius C. Travis, and Harry D. Tutewiler.

V. Fred Van Nuys, and Tarquina L. Voss.

W. Major C. A. Waldman of Fort Harrison; Dr. Ernest Wales; Edmund Wasmuth; Senator James E. Watson of Washington; Ben J. Watt of Princeton; W. B. Wheelock; Larz A. Whitcomb; Rev. Frank S. C. Wicks; Judge Benjamin M. Willough-

by; Dr. A. L. Wilson; Colonel J. S. Wilson of Fort Harrison; Russell Wilson; Eben H. Wolcott; Evans Woollen; Dr. Frank B. Wynn, and Thomas A. Wynn.

Y. Kenneth Yarnelle of Wabash, and George Yoke.

MARSHAL FOCH'S ARRIVAL IN INDIANAPOLIS

The train carrying Marshal Foch and his party from St. Louis to Indianapolis arrived at the Union Station promptly at nine o'clock a. m. The official reception committee, headed by ex-Governor Samuel M. Ralston, as Chairman, and two hundred citizens were at the station to greet him, while thousands waited outside the station and packed the streets leading to the Claypool Hotel. As special aides to assist in conducting the Marshal Foch party, Governor Ralston had appointed Daniel I. Glossbrenner, Humphrey C. Harrington, W. T. Escott, Perry O'Neil, and Henry Ketcham.

The ceremonies attending the Marshal's arrival and the reception accorded him, are most fittingly described by a reporter on one of the local papers.

"Up on the elevated tracks, to the rear and wholly out of sight of the multitude that was waiting a sight of the celebrity, a committee for reception gathered a little while before the train arrived. Samuel M. Ralston, former Governor of Indiana; Warren T. McCray, Governor; Captain Thomas M. Halls, chief of the secret service for Indiana, with his assistants, high figures in the several groups of soldiers, and citizens who, collectively, presented a real and a notable representation of the state and its handsome capitol, were there. The vigilance of the secret service, of the police department and the admonition of the committees served to keep the spaces up there and in the main building below it, clear of the mass of the waiting multitude, and clear too, of all shoving, commotion or other disturbance.

"A glance at the faces of the men of the reception line, as the train came thundering in from the west, was worth while. Every eye was bright, every feature, every attitude spelled keen expectancy.

MOOREFIELD

Marshal Foch and Party standing outside Union Station. As the band started to play La Marseillaise, Marshal Foch stood at salute. Reading left to right: Governor McCray; Mayor Jewett; Marshal Foch; Ex-Governor Ralston, and Dr. McCulloch.

MOOREFIELD

Another view, showing the Reception Committee with Marshal Foch at Union Station

"As the coaches came alongside the main body of the waiting group, they gathered into a close-packed mass at the steps of the car in which the Marshal and his company were, and even before the train had come to a full stop, they could see through the windows a little band of blue-clad forms. There was a storm of cheering, spontaneous and prolonged, for the watchers knew that one of those forms was that of the man whose vision and courage, whose complex gifts summed up in the great word "genius," availed to make 10,000,000 men become as a single sword in his hand, who wielded the most stupendous army ever formed, and with it overthrew the greatest menace that civilization ever opposed.

"Another moment and the man himself stepped through the rear door and came down the steps; a figure less than the medium height, slight, rather than full in mold, precise and self-possessed in gesture and giving at once the impression of exceeding force and tenacity. This impression was reaffirmed by the face of the man, a chin of that width and strength of chiseling which is the sign of a will inflexible.

"The grizzled, grayish moustache did not conceal the lips, or the look of firmness they wore, yet the cut of the mouth was not unkindly. The face was overrun by creases that told of care, of trouble borne so long that the stamp of it shall never entirely pass away. But in the eyes of the man the reality of his character was revealed still more convincingly.

"They were wide apart, gray eyes that looked coldly down on the waiting group, for an instant. Then the Marshal smiled and his face was transformed, and whoever saw him knew that he carried a large heart under the gray of his cloak. He gave the quick, vivacious French salute, and stepped down to grasp the hand of

former Governor Ralston, who was at the lower step of the coach.

"'Marshal Foch', said Mr. Ralston, 'two hundred and fifty representative men and women of the Official Reception Committee welcome you to our city and to our state, and invoke the blessings of God upon you, and upon your people.'

"The Marshal bowed in acknowledgment. In the next few moments he gave his hand to all those near him. Then he was taken, arm in arm by Mr. Ralston and Governor McCray, and with secret service men preceding and following and with all the committee which had been at the train pouring after, the guest descended the stairway, passed to the south doors of the waiting-room and inside, between the cheering ranks in the main building.

"Except for a pathway, kept open by ropes and by police patrols along them, every inch of the space in the waiting-room was packed, and every voice was raised in a thunder of salutation. With his hand at rigid salute, the Marshal was escorted through the station and down to the lower step on the north. There he and those with him stood, while the Culver Band struck into the rolling measures of "La Marseillaise." The Marshal glanced toward the east, where the band stood, as the strains burst out, and again came that transforming smile.

"The shout that went up as he appeared on the steps of the station arose in such volume that it seemed that all the Hoosiers in the world must be contributing. The clapping of thousands of hands swelled the tumult, and the thunder of drums, of brass and silver instruments, made it such a moment as the city had not often, if indeed it had ever known. Save for his smile and the quick salute, the great commander made no sign. Standing surrounded by dignitaries to whose

shoulders the flaming red top of his round, gold-braided cap hardly reached, he seemed still to be a saddened man.

"The ceremony had been brief at the train. It was brief at the steps. A corps of photographers, stationed a little way out from the station steps, snapped pictures with lightning speed. The band, concluding the great French hymn, swung into the American National Anthem. Above and all about, the crisp breeze tossed the Stars and Stripes and the tricolor of France into intertwining folds, and the onlookers, unless they were exceedingly matter-of-fact, had something of the emotions of a swift and many-colored dream.

"Then the allied hero was helped to a seat in an automobile with Governor McCray, Hanford MacNider, the new commander of The American Legion, and Dr. McCulloch. The Marshal's companions and the committees that had to do with the reception, entered other machines, all in waiting. And with the chorus of shouts of welcome, with the hurrahs of boys and men and occasionally with the prayers of women, tremulous blessings uttered through the tumult of acclaim raining thick upon him, Ferdinand Foch was whirled away to take his place in the second episode of his visit to the Hoosier people."

Meridian Street north from Jackson Place, and Washington Street, to the State House, were lined in most instances back to the doors of the business houses with a throng eager to see the military hero who directed the allied armies to victory. As the official car bearing Marshal Foch, and escorted by the Culver Military Academy Band and Black Horse Troop, turned into Meridian Street from Jackson Place, the crowds quickly recognized the Marshal and cheers resounded. All the way up Meridian Street one could hear the cheers. There was a continuous ovation.

The crowd was most dense at Washington and Meridian streets, where the line turned toward the Claypool, and just opposite the hotel. Many stood behind the police lines opposite the Washington Street entrance to the hotel for the half-hour of the reception taking place inside, waiting for Marshal Foch to reappear and start for the Speedway.

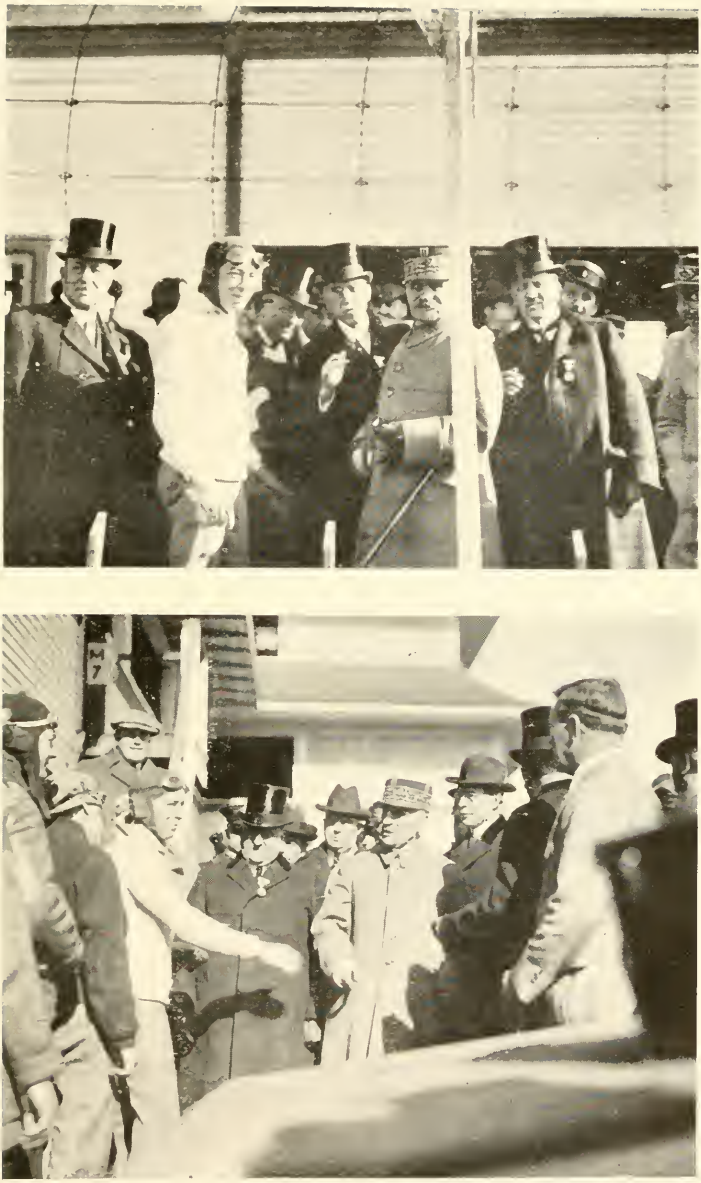
Reception at Claypool Hotel

The official welcome of the city and the state was extended to Marshal Foch and his party at the formal reception in the mezzanine floor of the Claypool Hotel. Escorted by Governor Warren T. McCray and former Governor Samuel M. Ralston, the Marshal was taken immediately to the mezzanine floor. After a private welcome by the Governor and Mayor Charles W. Jewett, the members of the special reception committee passed by and greeted the French party.

Standing in the receiving line were Marshal Foch, Governor McCray, Mayor Jewett, former Governor Ralston, Mr. MacNider, General Desticker, Charles W. Bertrand, General W. D. Connor, Count de Chambrun, Colonel Frank Parker, Colonel Francis Drake, Major De Mierry, Capt. L'Hopital, Dr. De Songeyran and Dr. Andre. After spending about half an hour in the Claypool Hotel greeting hundreds of persons who passed by and shook hands with the Marshal, he was then taken to the Speedway to see the automobile races.

The Speedway Races

Following a brief rest in the private quarters provided for the Marshal at the Claypool Hotel, he was then taken to the Speedway where a twenty-five mile automobile race was staged in his honor. A crowd of twenty-five thousand people had gathered in the grand



COBURN

Marshal Foch extending congratulations to Eddie Hearne, winner of the 25-mile race.

stands, and when the Marshal's party leading a long line of automobiles passed through the gates, a rousing cheer was given in Foch's honor. He was driven on the track in a special car. Police escorted the official party, which rode in fifteen Indianapolis-made automobiles around the two-and-one-half mile track. He then took his seat in the top balcony of the judge's stand, which was decorated with the tricolor of France, and the Stars and Stripes.

The race staged in Marshal Foch's honor was indeed a thriller. Several times during the race the Marshal inquired as to the speed the cars were making. When informed that at the end of the third lap the speed was ninety-eight miles an hour, he expressed great astonishment. Two of the cars which were entered in the race by the Duesenbergs were cars that made enviable records in the Grand Prix Race, the great French classic motor event of July, 1921.

Eddie Hearne driving a Duesenberg won the race, the time being 15.14.2, or an average of 97.5 miles an hour. After the race Marshal Foch spoke highly of the special exhibition that had been given in his honor. The novelty of an event of such a nature was indeed a unique treat to the distinguished visitor. He enjoyed it thoroughly since it was such a change from the formal line of dinners and receptions, and because it proved to be such a wonderful exhibition of American engineering success.

Governor's Luncheon at Country Club

One of the special features of Marshal Foch Day was a luncheon at the Indianapolis Country Club given in his honor by Governor Warren T. McCray. En route to the Country Club the party passed the school at Clermont, where one hundred girls lined the curb, and

waved American and French flags in honor of the distinguished visitor. They in turn were happily saluted by Marshal Foch.

In addition to Marshal Foch and his official party, the following persons were special guests at the banquet:

Governor Warren T. McCray, Chairman

Judge Albert B. Anderson; Dr. Paul Andre; Charles M. Bertrand; Lemuel L. Bolles; Colonel Bridges; Count de Chambrun; French Consul Christen; Charles F. Coffin; General W. D. Connor; General Desticker; Franklin D'Olier; Colonel Francis Drake; John G. Emery; Carl Fisher; William Fortune; Col. Leigh Gignilliatt; Claude E. Gregg; Charles W. Jewett; William A. Ketcham; Delancy Kountze; Captain L'Hopital; Hanford MacNider; Carleton B. McCulloch; Thomas R. Marshall; Major De Mierry; Samuel D. Miller; Colonel Frank Parker; Samuel M. Ralston; General George W. Read; Alton Roberts; Dr. De Songeyran; Marcus S. Sonntag; Thomas Taggart, and Robert Tyndall.

A special musical program in which all of the numbers were by French composers, had been provided by the Orloff Trio as follows:

Gavotte Louis XIII.....Ghys
Berceuse "Jocelyn".....Godard
Pas des Escharpes.....Chaminade
Carmen.....Bizet
Le Cygne.....Saint-Saens
Arabesque.....De Bussy
Elegie.....Massenet
Valse "Faust".....Gounod

The only ceremony held at the Country Club was the planting of an elm tree at the east corner of the lawn by Marshal Foch.

MOOREFIELD

Marshal Foch planting elm tree on Country Club lawn.

THE PARADE

The most spectacular feature of the entire day was the military parade. For weeks preceding the coming of Marshal Foch special efforts had been made through the press, by correspondence, by telephone and telegraph, to bring together the greatest array of military units that had ever assembled in Indiana. Under the direction of Adjutant General Harry B. Smith, every unit of the Indiana National Guard was urged to participate in the parade. From the State Headquarters of The American Legion, Indiana Department, special appeals had been sent forth, urging every ex-service man in the state to again don his uniform and march with his comrades in honor of the great Chief who had guided them on foreign soil.

The day preceding the arrival of the French Marshal different units of the Indiana National Guard began to assemble in Indianapolis. The guard was composed of the 151st and 152d infantry regiments, the 139th and the 181st artillery regiments, and a number of special detachments. Every unit of the guard was represented. The units were from Indianapolis, Elkhart, Frankfort, Ft. Wayne, Newcastle, Flora, Shelbyville, Martinsville, Ladoga, Attica, Greensburg, Gary, Marion, Noblesville, Rensselaer, Salem, New Albany, Delphi, Windfall, Rushville, Colfax, Columbia City, Goshen, Muncie, Kokomo, Evansville, Angola, Columbus, Spencer, Seymour, Darlington, Mishawaka and Tipton.

A steady stream of special trains and interurban cars brought the National Guard units to the city. Fifty special interurban trains, four special steam trains and special coaches on three regular steam trains were required to bring the Guardsmen. The special interur-

COBURN

MOOREFIELD

Upper view—Official car occupied by Marshal Foch, Governor McCray, Dr. McCulloch (left seat), and Hanford MacNider (right seat). Lower view—Marshal Foch and Governor McCray.

ban cars were sent out to the various towns on the night of November 3, in order to be ready to leave early for Indianapolis.

A special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad left Gary and stopped at Flora, Frankfort, Colfax and Darlington, bringing 200 National Guardsmen from Gary, 50 from Flora, 150 from Frankfort, 50 from Colfax and 50 from Darlington. Another special running over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Pennsylvania Railroad brought 200 National Guardsmen from Evansville and Terre Haute. A third special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad brought from Madison Battery E, 181st Field Artillery. It carried 96 officers and men of Battery E and complete equipment. Eleven flat cars were required to transport the 155mm. guns, tractors and other equipment of this unit. The Mishawaka unit of the National Guard, consisting of 90 men arrived in three special coaches. Special interurban cars brought National Guard units from Elkhart, Portland, Newcastle, Ft. Wayne, Marion, Noblesville, Windfall, Columbia City, Goshen, Muncie, Kokomo, Angola, Tipton, Martinsville, Attica, Ladoga, Delphi, Salem, New Albany, Seymour, Columbus, Greensburg and Rushville. A special train over the Monon brought the National Guard company from Rensselaer.

Also a special train brought the Culver Black Horse Troop and Band, numbering approximately 150 men. The Indiana University band of 90 men and 90 Bloomington National Guardsmen arrived in four special coaches over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The parade was organized under the following special orders of Adjutant General Smith:

HEADQUARTERS,
Grand Marshal,
Marshal Foch Parade.

Orders No. 1.

1. The parade will be held on Friday, November 1th, at 2:00 p. m.

2. The following officers will serve as Assistant Marshals, and are assigned as follows:

First Division—

Colonel William G. Everson
Major Albert T. Rich
Major Pearle A. Davis
Major Glenn Van Auken
Captain Louis J. Kosler, Jr.
Captain Lee S. Busch
Lieutenant H. D. Galiher

Second Division—

Colonel Robert L. Moorhead
Major Will O. Jericho
Major Brandt Downey
Captain Louis J. Morgan
Captain Myron Cosler

Third Division—

Colonel Gideon W. Blain
Major Arthur Robinson
Major Clarence Martin
Captain Charles O. Wesbey
Captain Bertram Kingsbury

Fourth Division—

Major Joseph H. Ward
Major A. H. Wilson
Major Fred Stokes
Captain E. Bailey
Lieutenant J. A. Bryant

Fifth Division—

Major John J. Boaz, M. C.
Captain Samuel Fletcher

The Assistant Marshals will report to the Grand Marshal at the office of the Quartermaster General at 1:00 p. m. on the day of the parade.

3. Organizations will form at the points indicated below, and be ready to move at 1:30 p. m. The parade will move promptly at 2:00 p. m. The Assistant Marshals will march at the head of their various divisions.

First Division—

11th Infantry Band
Battalion 11th U. S. Infantry

Form on south side of Washington Street, facing east. Head of column about 100 feet west of Capitol Avenue.

Culver Military Band
Black Horse Troop
Marshal Foch and Reception Committee (in autos)

Form on south side of Washington Street, right resting on Senate Avenue, facing east.

Second Division—

151st Infantry Band, I. N. G.
151st Infantry, I. N. G.
Engineers
Signal Company

Form on east side of North Senate Avenue, right resting on Washington Street, facing south.

181st Field Artillery Band, I. N. G.
181st Field Artillery, I. N. G.

Form on east side of South Senate Avenue, right resting on Washington Street, facing north.

152d Infantry

Form on west side of North Senate Avenue, right resting on Washington Street, facing south.

139th Field Artillery

Purdue Band

Rainbow Division

Form on west side of South Senate Avenue, right resting on Washington Street, facing north.

Third Division—

American Legion Band

Foreign Service Men (in uniform)

Form on west side of North Missouri Street, right resting on Washington Street, facing south.

Ladies American Legion Auxiliary

Ladies A. W. O. L.

Berry-Copeland Post of ex-Service Nurses

Form on south side of West Market Street, right resting on Missouri Street, facing east.

Indiana University Band

Foreign Service Men (not in uniform)

Form on west side of South Missouri Street, right resting on Washington Street, facing north.

Fourth Division--

Colored American Legion Band

Colored American Legion

Form on south side of Washington Street, right resting on Missouri Street, facing east.

Fifth Division—

Depauw University Band

Wounded Soldiers (in autos)

Form on west side of North Capitol Avenue, right resting on Washington Street, facing south.

4. Headquarters will be established at Capitol Avenue and Washington Street, and organizations will re-

port ready to move as soon as they have taken position.

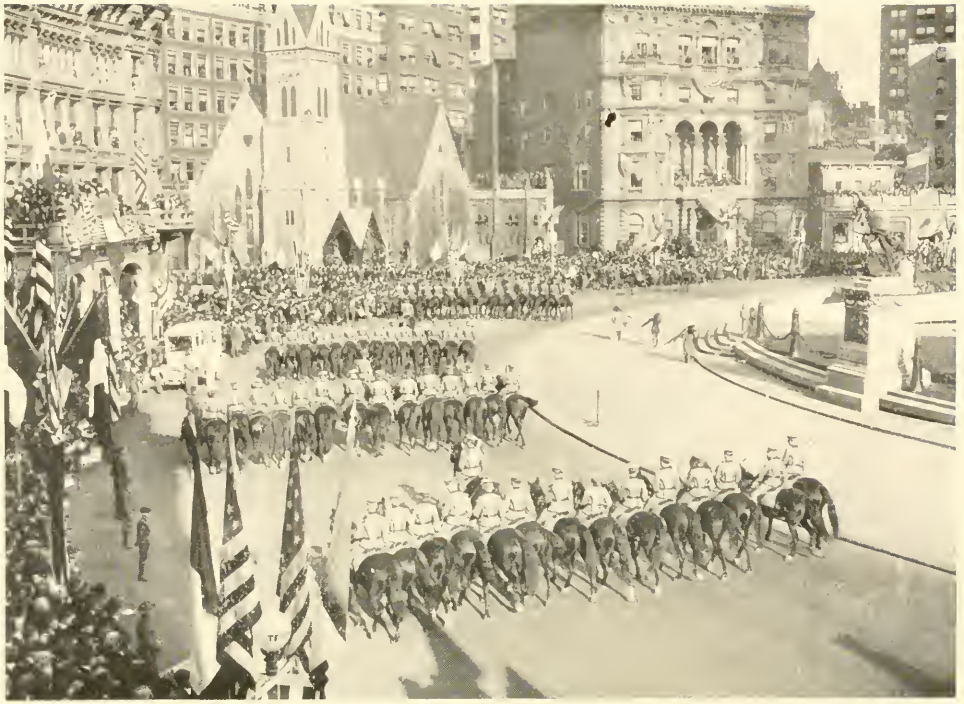
5. Line of March:
Parade moves east on the south side of Washington Street to Pennsylvania Street, countermarches on north side of Washington Street to Meridian Street, north on Meridian Street around west side of Circle (¾) to East Market Street, east on Market Street to Pennsylvania Street, north on Pennsylvania Street to North Street, east on North Street to Delaware Street, north on Delaware Street to Sixteenth Street, west on Sixteenth Street to Meridian Street, south on Meridian Street to New York Street, west on New York Street to Senate Avenue, and disband.

6. The reviewing stand will be at the southwest corner of Meridian and Vermont streets.

By direction of General Harry B. Smith, Grand Marshal.

MAJOR MARSHALL T. LEVEY,
Chief of Staff.

As the hour of the parade approached, it seemed as if the whole State of Indiana were present to participate in the event, either to march in review, or to view it from the sidelines. In anticipation of the huge crowds special precautions had been taken by Alexander L. Taggart, President of the Board of Public Safety, and who had been named as Chairman of the Committee on Police, by issuing orders demanding that following the hour of six o'clock a. m., the entire parade area would be closed. No parking or traffic of any description was permitted within the restricted zone. Special guards were appointed to prevent anyone from attempting to enter the restricted area with a vehicle.



Culver Black Horse Troop. North Side of Monument

The official order announced that this would be "pedestrian's day", and due to the fact that the line of march would extend almost five miles, the crowds were urged to distribute themselves along the entire distance.

Promptly at two o'clock the parade started and the different units swung into line of march in honor of the great commander that had led them to victory a short three years ago. The weather for that day was perfect. The bright blue sky gave the sun a chance to beam down on a city and state that had given over a day in honor of the greatest hero of modern times.

In the first automobile rode Marshal Foch, Governor McCray, Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, chairman of the executive committee, and Hanford MacNider, National Commander of The American Legion.

In the second car: Mayor Charles W. Jewett, Major General George W. Read, General Desticker of the Foch party, chief of staff for Marshal Foch since 1914; Brigadier General W. D. Connor, U. S. A., attached to the Foch party; Alvin B. Roberts of Michigan, chairman of the distinguished visitors committee of The American Legion.

In the third car: Charles F. Coffin, president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; Charles M. Bertrand of the Foch party, the president of the Inter-Allied Veterans' Association; Count de Chambrun, a descendent of Lafayette; Franklin D'Olier, ex-national commander of the Legion; Thomas R. Marshall, ex-vice-president of the United States, and Samuel M. Ralston, ex-governor of Indiana.

In the fourth car: Samuel D. Miller of the executive committee, Major De Mierry of the Foch staff, Colonel Frank Parker, United States Army, attached to the Foch party as honorary aide to the Marshal; Captain L'Hopital, personal aide to Marshal Foch; DeLancy

Kountze, a member of the distinguished visitor's committee of the Legion, and Judge Albert B. Anderson.

In the fifth car: Robert H. Tyndall, national treasurer of The American Legion and ex-colonel of the 150th Field Artillery of the Rainbow Division; Colonel Francis Drake, commander of the French department of the Legion; Lieut. De Songeyran of the Foch party; Dr. Andre, personal physician to Marshal Foch; Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the Legion, and Monsigneur Francis H. Gavisk.

In the sixth car: William A. Ketcham, past grand commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; Robert C. Norton; Mr. Hutchins; D. W. Montgomery; and Van R. C. King of the National Legion Committee, and Marcus S. Sonntag of Evansville, chairman of the Indiana War Memorial Commission.

In the seventh car: Ralph A. Lemcke, chairman of the committee on decoration; Thomas Taggart; John J. Wicker; W. W. Smith; Leo A. Stafford; and C. E. McCullough of the National Legion Committee.

In the eighth car: Colonel Bridges, chief of staff of the Fifth Army Corps Area; J. M. Loughborough; Fred Dickman; J. F. Garrity and Lieut. Van Den Ecke of the Legion Committee; and T. A. Christen, consul of France for the Cincinnati district.

The showing made by the recently organized Indiana National Guard, with approximately 4,600 men in line of march, was an inspiring sight. Numerous were the comments heard regarding the different units. The following letter is typical of several similar expressions received by Adjutant General Harry B. Smith:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS AREA
Fort Benjamin Harrison
Indiana

November 10, 1921.

Hon. Warren T. McCray,
Governor of Indiana,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I wish to congratulate you upon the splendid appearance of the Indiana National Guard at the review given to Marshal Foch on November 4th. It is a force that the state may well be proud of.

The excellent condition of the equipment of the Battery from Madison showed painstaking care and attention and was a subject of much favorable comment.

Very sincerely,

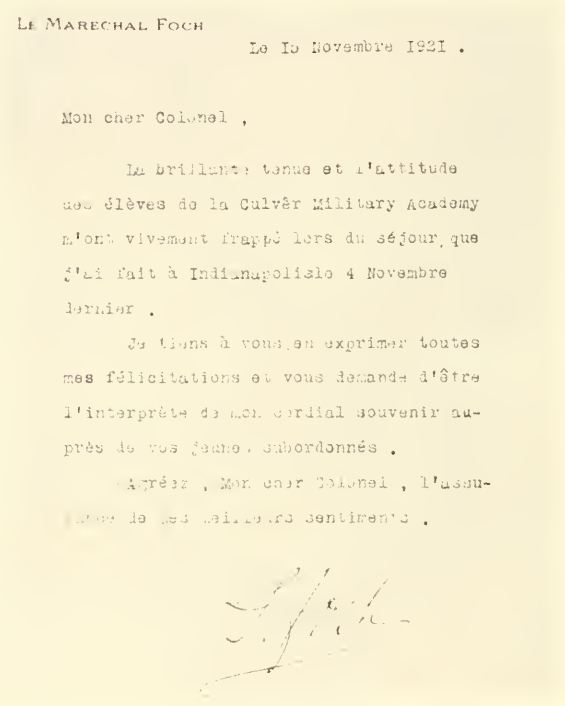
G. W. READ,
Major General, U. S. Army.

The Battery from Madison referred to in the letter was Battery E, 181st Field Artillery, which appeared with its full equipment, including 155mm. guns and caterpillar tractors. The battery had its equipment in the best of order and it brought forth cheers all along the line of march.

Marshal Foch's car was escorted by the famous Black Horse Troop from Culver Military Academy, one of the picked cavalry troops of the United States. The Culver lads with their gray-blue uniforms trimmed in black, with saddle blankets of the same color, and their drawn sabres flashing in the sunlight, presented a picture which will ever be remembered by the thousands who lined the streets on that memorable day.

The showing made by Black Horse Troop from Culver Military Academy was one of the outstanding fea-

tures of the parade. Marshal Foch was so pleased with this unit that he addressed a special letter to Colonel Gignilliatt congratulating him upon the equipment and bearing of the Culver cadets. Following is a copy of the letter:



LE MARECHAL FOCH

Le 15 Novembre 1921 .

Mon cher Colonel ,

La brillante tenue et l'attitude des élèves de la Culver Military Academy m'ont vivement frappé lors du séjour que j'ai fait à Indianapolis le 4 Novembre dernier .

Je tiens à vous en exprimer toutes mes félicitations et vous demande d'être l'interprète de mon cordial souvenir auprès de vos jeunes subordonnés .

Agréez , Mon cher Colonel , l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments .

Translation

November 15, 1921.

My Dear Colonel:

The brilliant equipment and bearing of the cadets of Culver Military Academy impressed me vividly during the stay which I made in Indianapolis on the fourth of November last.

I am desirous of conveying to you my congratulations upon this event and of asking you to express to your young subordinates my cordial recollection of them.

Accept, my dear Colonel, the assurance of my best wishes.

(Signed) F. FOCH.

Presentation of Laurel Wreath to "Miss Indiana"

When the Marshal's car reached Monument Circle, Miss Celine Popp and Miss Katrina Fertig of the Alliance Francaise stepped from the sidelines with a large bouquet of roses. This floral token was presented to Marshal Foch in behalf of the Alliance. Arriving at the south front of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Marshal Foch's car stopped, and he descended with his aide, General Desticker. Here occurred one of the most beautiful ceremonies of the day, the presentation of a laurel wreath to "Miss Indiana." Marshal Foch and his aide slowly ascended the south steps of the monument, and as they reached the top of the first flight of steps, the Marshal paused and reverently gazed upon the towering shaft, the shrine of patriotism for Indiana's "Silent Victors." Then with his aide he approached "Miss Indiana," represented by Mrs. John Harrison Bull, and presented the wreath. The large iron gates at the base of the monument swung open, and received "Miss Indiana," bearing this memorable token of friendship from our Allied nation. While the ceremony was taking place, the chimes on the Christ Church played "Lead, Kindly Light," and the thousands who lined the sidewalks around Monument Circle stood in silent reverence, and renewed their pledge to forever stand by our sister republic in fighting for the freedom of humanity. The laurel wreath was later placed in a special case provided for its safe-keeping, and will be

W. H. BASS

Marion County Legion Military Band

viewed by thousands of visitors as a symbol of friendship between the American and French nations. Marshal Foch then returned to his official car, and the parade proceeded.

Disabled Veterans

Amidst the joy and exhilaration that marked the passing of the parade, there was one division that brought a feeling of sadness to the hearts of the spectators. This was the sight of the disabled veterans, who were given special honors in the parade. It seemed that every wounded veteran who was able to take part in the parade was present. A special committee headed by Mrs. Wilbur F. Johnson, had made careful plans for providing all disabled veterans a chance to take part in the parade. Some sixty automobiles were engaged to transport these heroes. A long line of flag-draped cars driven by women dressed in the attractive uniform of the Motor Corps drivers, filled with men who had suffered wounds or contracted illness from which they had failed to recover after a period of three years passed in review. Generous indeed were the cheers given to these battle-scarred veterans. Although bearing the marks of the field of battle, or the devastation of disease, their pride was not humbled and their spirit mingled with the happy prayers of rejoicing that went up from thousands of hearts.

The committee in charge of providing cars for the disabled veterans consisted of:

> Mrs. Wilbur Johnson, Chairman; Mrs. Stuart Dean; Mrs. Russell Fortune; Mrs. T. B. Hamilton; Mrs. Robert Hassler; Mrs. E. C. Henderson; Mrs. L. B. Hopkins; Miss Margaret McCulloch; Mrs. Chauncey DeWitt Meier; Mrs. Charles E. Millard;

MOOREFIELD

Marshal Foch and his aide standing at foot of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. As he approached the monument, Marshal Foch halted and stood silently for several moments, while he gazed upon the towering shaft dedicated to Indiana's heroes. Strange indeed must have been his thoughts midst moments of sadness and joy, as he reverently read the record of Indiana's men inscribed on this shrine of Hoosier patriotism.

Mrs. F. E. Moskovics; Mrs. Nicholas Noyes; Mrs. Richard Smitheram, and Mrs. Gordon Tanner.

Automobile Drivers

A. Mrs. F. L. Allen, and Miss Mable Ayres.

B. Mrs. H. H. Brooks.

C. Miss Helen Caperton; Mrs. G. H. A. Clowes; Miss Elizabeth Clune; Miss Carolyn Coffin; Mrs. Albert M. Cole, and Miss Mildred Conklin.

D. Miss Dorothy Darmody.

E. Mrs. A. W. Early.

F. Miss L. Feeney; Mrs. J. W. Fesler; Miss Marjorie Fisher, and Mrs. H. R. Fitton.

G. Mrs. Jack Gould.

H. Miss Virginia Hall; Mrs. R. H. Hassler; Miss Amelia Henderson; Mrs. C. E. Henderson; Miss Dorothy Herd; Mrs. G. E. Home; Miss Beulah House, and Miss Ethel Hutchinson.

J. Mrs. Wilbur Johnson.

K. Mrs. J. L. Kalleen; Mrs. Robert Kendrick; Miss Pearl Kiefer; Mrs. Lucien King, and Mrs. E. L. Kruse.

L. Miss Sara Lauter.

M. Mrs. H. B. McColley; Miss Margaret McCulloch; Miss Lillian McMurray; Mrs. Charles Millard; Mrs. F. E. Moskovics, and Mrs. J. F. Moyer.

N. Mrs. Nicholas H. Noyes.

O. Mrs. Warren Oakes.

P. Mrs. P. T. Payne, and Mrs. H. L. Peterson.

R. Mrs. G. A. Ramsdell, and Mrs. William M. Rockwood.

S. Miss Ruth Sheerin; Mrs. Thomas Sheerin; Mrs. F. Z. Sherer; Mrs. Richard Sinclair; Mrs. R. W. Smitheram, and Mrs. Samuel Sutphin.

COBURN

Picture of Marshal Foch with his aide presenting the Laurel Wreath to "Miss Indiana" (Mrs. John H. Bull).

T. Mrs. Gordon Tanner; Mrs. Donald Test; Miss Dorothy Test; Mrs. Skiles Test, and Mrs. Robert H. Tyndall.

V. Miss Rosamond Van Camp; Mrs. Anton Vonnegut, and Mrs. C. F. Voyles.

W. Mrs. A. L. Walters, and Mrs. Douglas Wheeler.

Relief Cars

W. H. Biddlecomb; Stuart Dean; A. Kuiker; H. B. McNeeley, Jr.; A. B. Prouty, and H. M. Winteringham.

The following men from the U. S. Veterans' Bureau assisted in recruiting and gathering up the disabled veterans:

William P. Snethen, Chairman; John H. Ale; Dr. Charles Bayer; Dr. John Hoffman; Dr. Charles W. Myers; Dr. Melville Ross, and Dr. Carroll Tucker.

The "Living Red Cross"

Another beautiful feature of the parade was the "Living Red Cross." On the north side of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument a white field represented by a white canvas had been prepared, and under the direction of Mr. William Fortune, Chairman of the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Miss Agnes F. Cruse, Secretary, four hundred Indianapolis women, wearing red head-dress and scarfs, were massed in the form of the symbol of the Red Cross. As the slanting rays of the November sun shown down upon the brilliant red, contrasted against a field of white it presented one of the most beautiful pictures of the entire day.

A list of those who took part in the formation of the "Living Red Cross" is herewith included:

Mrs. Hugh McGibeny, Chairman

Section No. 1—

Miss Martha Carey, Captain

Lieutenants: Mrs. William H. Coleman
Mrs. Howard Gay
Mrs. Walter Mayer
Mrs. Fred Sims
Mrs. Clarence Strickland
Mrs. Frank G. Wood

Section No. 2—

Miss Natalie Brush, Captain

Lieutenants: Miss Jane Ridgely
Mrs. Theodore Stein, Jr.
Mrs. Henry Talbott
Miss Emma Vahle

Section No. 3—

Mrs. Wolf Sussman, Captain

Lieutenants: Mrs. W. H. Blodgett
Mrs. J. Albert Bristow
Mrs. A. B. Conkle
Miss Frances B. Eichman
Mrs. C. H. Jose
Mrs. LeRoy Kahler
Mrs. J. C. Riddle
Miss Alma Sickler
Mrs. Charles R. Sowder
Mrs. George Traugott
Mrs. Louis Wolf

Section No. 4—

Mrs. C. J. Roach, Captain

Lieutenants: Mrs. Wilbur Dark
Mrs. Harry W. Griffith
Mrs. Fred Hoke
Mrs. Ralph Kennington

Mrs. James Taylor
Mrs. Stanley M. Timberlake
Mrs. Frank Wood

Section No. 5—

Mrs. Herbert T. Wagner, Captain
Lieutenants: Mrs. W. J. Beckett
Mrs. J. E. Florea
Mrs. Kin Hubbard
Miss Charlotte Lesh
Mrs. Gavin Payne
Mrs. S. E. Perkins
Mrs. P. C. Rubush

A. Mrs. Robert P. Alexander; Mrs. Sam Ashby; Miss Sarah Ashby; Miss Merrill Ashley; Mrs. Sarah Avery; Mrs. Otto D. Axline; Mrs. A. S. Ayres, and Mrs. Fred M. Ayres.

B. Mrs. F. J. Bagley; Miss Julia Bailey; Mrs. P. B. Bailey; Mrs. A. M. Baker; Mrs. J. T. Baker; Mrs. U. G. Baker; Mrs. E. Bamberger; Mrs. W. D. Bancker; Mrs. J. F. Barnhill; Miss May Barr; Mrs. W. E. Barton; Mrs. Charles F. Bayer; Miss Edith Becker; Mrs. J. R. Beckett; Mrs. A. L. Benson; Mrs. Frank Berlin; Miss Addy Birch; Mrs. W. H. Blodgett; Mrs. Charles Bookwalter; Mrs. F. Born; Mrs. Isaac Born; Miss Nell Bracken; Miss Margaret Braun; Mrs. Francis Brickley; Miss Julia Brink; Mrs. J. A. Bristow; Miss Anna Brochhausen; Mrs. Austin Brown; Mrs. William Brown; Mrs. William J. Brown; Mrs. J. T. Brush; Miss Natalie Brush; Mrs. Albert Burdilf; Mrs. E. L. Burnett, and Miss Emma Byfield.

C. Mrs. E. A. Cahill; Mrs. John N. Carey; Miss Martha Carey; Mrs. Alvin Carpenter; Mrs. D. B. Carter; Mrs. Jackson Carter; Miss Lucile Carter; Miss Ada Case; Mrs. George Catterson; Mrs. A.

W. H. BASS

The "Living Red Cross", on North Side of Monument.

B. Chapman; Mrs. Walter Child; Miss Sue Chipman; Mrs. Henry Churchman; Mrs. A. J. Clark; Mrs. Edwin Clark; Mrs. Benjamin Claypool; Miss Mildred Clearwater; Miss Catherine Coburn; Mrs. Albert W. Coffin; Mrs. Charles Coffin; Miss Florence Coffin; Miss Belle Cohn; Mrs. W. H. Coleman; Mrs. George Combs; Mrs. A. B. Conkle; Mrs. John Connor; Mrs. George Conover; Mrs. Louis Corcoran; Mrs. E. L. Cothrell; Miss Zelma Craybill; Mrs. M. Creasy; Mrs. H. A. Crossland; Miss Agnes Cruse; Miss Helen Cruse, and Mrs. Warren Curry.

D. Mrs. E. T. Daab; Mrs. Wilbur Dark; Mrs. James P. Darnell; Mrs. Charles Davidson; Miss May Davis; Mrs. Thomas W. Demmerly; Miss Eleanor Dickson; Miss Harriet Dithmer; Mrs. Samuel Dowden; Mrs. Charles Dryer; Mrs. F. M. Dunning, and Mrs. H. B. Durberrow.

E. Miss Minnie Eck; Mrs. Louis Efroymson; Miss Frances Eichman; Mrs. F. E. Ellis; Mrs. J. B. Elstun; Mrs. Edwin Embich; Mrs. W. A. Eschbach; Miss D. Eufey; Miss Edith Evans; Miss Margaret Evans, and Mrs. William Everly.

F. Mrs. Richard Fairbanks; Mrs. Thomas Farrell; Mrs. C. E. Ferrell; Mrs. Morris M. Feuerlicht; Miss Julia Fish; Mrs. John Fishback; Mrs. C. B. Fletcher; Mrs. E. E. Fletcher; Mrs. Jesse Fletcher; Mrs. J. E. Florea; Mrs. David Fox; Mrs. Joseph M. Francis, and Mrs. M. E. French.

G. Mrs. Charlotte Gall; Mrs. H. O. Garman; Mrs. Frank Garstang; Mrs. Reginald Garstang; Mrs. Gerald Gates; Mrs. W. B. Gates; Mrs. Zola Gaumer; Mrs. Clifford Gay; Mrs. George Gay; Mrs. Howard Gay; Mrs. Pierce Gay; Mrs. George A. Geise; Mrs. Walter Geisel; Mrs. Carl Gibbs;

Mrs. L. Godman; Mrs. L. Goldsmith; Mrs. H. D. Goode; Mrs. J. F. Goodwin; Mrs. G. W. Gordon; Mrs. John S. Gordon; Mrs. Jack Gould; Mrs. M. L. Gould; Miss Daisy Graffty; Mrs. Agnes F. Grannis; Mrs. E. C. Gray; Mrs. Myron R. Green; Mrs. Walter Green; Miss Doris Greeson; Mrs. F. F. Gregory; Miss Anna Louise Griffith; Mrs. Harry Griffith; Mrs. William Griffith, and Mrs. Harry Grimes.

H. Miss Edna Haddath; Mrs. H. H. Hadley; Mrs. Frank Haight; Mrs. Charles Hall; Mrs. Lawrence Halstead; Mrs. Harry Hammond; Mrs. Carrie M. Handy; Mrs. C. H. Hardy; Mrs. Edward Harmon; Mrs. Warren C. Harrell; Miss Gladys Hartman; Miss Laura Hartman; Mrs. Otto F. Haueisen; Mrs. Don P. Hawkins; Miss Marie Hawekotte; Miss Virginia Hayes; Miss Hattie Haymann; Mrs. Paul Haynes; Mrs. W. H. Hayward; Miss Jessie Heath; Mrs. W. L. Heiskell; Mrs. Fred Helk; Mrs. John Hendricks; Mrs. E. G. Hereth; Mrs. Harriett Hereth; Mrs. Don Herrold; Mrs. H. B. Heywood; Miss Iona Hirsch; Mrs. E. L. Hitch; Mrs. Cushman Hoke; Miss Alice Holliday; Mrs. Frederick Holliday; Miss Lucy Holliday; Mrs. W. J. Holliday, Jr.; Miss Elizabeth Horner; Mrs. Arnold Houser; Mrs. Kin Hubbard; Mrs. W. J. Hubbard; Mrs. Henry Huder; Mrs. E. O. Hunter, and Mrs. J. N. Hurty.

J. Mrs. H. Jacobs; Mrs. Rosina Jacobs; Miss Marie Jensen; Mrs. John B. Johnson; Mrs. Richard O. Johnson; Mrs. Russell Johnson; Miss Helen Johnston, and Mrs. C. H. Jose.

K. Miss Sara Frances Kackley; Mrs. LeRoy Kahler; Mrs. David Kahn; Mrs. Henry Kahn; Mrs. Ella H. Kalley; Miss June Keefauvre; Mrs. E. A. Kemp; Mrs. W. H. Kennedy; Mrs. Ralph Kennington; Mrs. Henry Ketcham; Mrs. Ray Kibler; Mrs. Ed-

son Kidder; Mrs. Irving King; Mrs. G. S. Kingston; Miss Jessie Klingman; Mrs. Ernest Kneffler; Miss Arda Knox; Mrs. Will Kortepeter, and Mrs. Ernest Krutsch.

L. Miss Elizabeth Lair; Mrs. Hugh McK. Landon; Mrs. Austin Laycock; Miss Mary Laycock; Mrs. Edward Legg; Mrs. Guy Lemon; Mrs. Charles P. Lesh; Miss Charlotte Lesh; Miss Helen Lesh; Mrs. P. W. Lesh; Mrs. Louis Levey; Mrs. Marshal Levey; Mrs. R. Levi; Mrs. A. L. Lockridge; Miss Ethel Lonasney; Mrs. Leo Lowey; Mrs. O. C. Lukinbill; Mrs. David Lurvey, and Mrs. C. R. Lydick.

M. Mrs. R. O. McAlexander; Mrs. Bert McBride; Mrs. Fred McCarthy; Mrs. E. H. K. McComb; Mrs. F. W. McDougall; Miss Katherine McNamara; Mrs. M. H. K. Malone; Mrs. C. M. Malott; Mrs. Frank Malott; Mrs. H. A. Mansfield; Mrs. L. A. Mansfield; Mrs. Walter Marmon; Mrs. Val Martin; Mrs. J. L. Mason; Mrs. O. C. Maurer; Mrs. Bruce Maxwell; Mrs. S. Mayer; Mrs. Walter R. Mayer; Mrs. C. W. Meinsinger; Mrs. R. L. Mellett; Mrs. J. C. Mendenhall; Miss Marian Messick; Mrs. B. Meyer; Mrs. Claude Miller; Mrs. H. D. Miller; Mrs. William W. Miller; Mrs. Robert Milliken; Miss Anna Mock; Mrs. Hazel Moore; Mrs. H. M. Moore; Mrs. J. M. Moores; Mrs. J. M. Moorland; Mrs. Owen Mothershead; Mrs. B. Moyer; Miss Emma Mullen; Miss Kate Murphy; Mrs. Theodore Myers, and Mrs. W. A. Myers.

N. Miss Mary Neil; Mrs. J. B. Nelson; Mrs. Laura Neu; Mrs. J. H. Nicholas; Mrs. Charles Nichols; Mrs. Clarence Nicols, and Mrs. James Noel.

O. Mrs. George O'Connor; Mrs. G. S. O'Connor; Mrs. M. M. O'Connor; Mrs. Harry Ohr, and Mrs. W. H. Orchett.

P. Mrs. E. E. Padgett; Mrs. E. R. G. Parker; Miss Frances Parsons; Mrs. Gavin Payne; Mrs. Charles Pearce; Miss Carrie Perkins; Mrs. S. E. Perkins; Mrs. Norman Perry; Mrs. John Pfaff; Mrs. O. G. Pfaff; Mrs. Walter Pfaff; Mrs. I. J. Price, and Mrs. O. M. Pruitt.

R. Miss Olive Radian; Mrs. Oren Ragsdale; Miss Ruth May Railsback; Mrs. Robert Ramsey; Mrs. Frank Randall; Miss Lorena Ray; Mrs. Henry I. Raymond; Miss Lillian Reeves; Mrs. Lilly Reeves; Mrs. A. Renard; Miss Laura Reynolds; Mrs. J. V. Richardson; Mrs. T. A. Richardson; Mrs. Charles Riddel; Mrs. J. C. Riddle; Miss Jane Ridgeley; Miss Lollie Ringgold; Mrs. Claude Ritchie; Mrs. Clyde J. Roach; Mrs. James Roberts; Mrs. E. J. Robinson; Mrs. George Ross; Mrs. P. C. Rubush; Mrs. E. Runkle; Mrs. I. E. Rush; Miss Magenta Ryan, and Mrs. Chester A. Ryker.

S. Mrs. L. Sagalowsky; Mrs. J. Sampson; Mrs. G. M. Sanborn; Mrs. Charles Schaff; Mrs. Bloor Schleppy; Mrs. Eli Schloss; Mrs. Sarah Schmidt; Mrs. G. H. Schmoe; Mrs. Fred Schortemeier; Mrs. Edwin Schuler; Mrs. M. Scott; Mrs. S. Sebel; Miss Sayde Sebel; Mrs. E. S. Severin; Miss Anna Sharp; Mrs. M. V. Sharritts; Miss Florence Shearer; Mrs. H. C. H. Shearman; Miss Margaret Shipp; Miss Grace Shirley; Mrs. Marion Shreeve; Mrs. Julia Shubrick; Mrs. G. Shuler; Miss Alma Sickler; Mrs. Fred Sims; Mrs. Elmer Singer; Mrs. J. R. Smith; Mrs. W. C. Smith; Mrs. C. R. Sowders; Mrs. Elmer E. Spenner; Miss Helen Spring; Mrs. Guy Stayman; Mrs. Theodore Stein; Mrs. Robert Stephenson; Mrs. T. B. Stevenson; Miss Jean Stewart; Miss Mae Strawn; Mrs. J. Street; Mrs. Clarence Strickland; Miss Vay Stringer; Mrs. A. L. Stubbs;

Mrs. Thomas Stucky; Mrs. Daniel Sullivan, and Mrs. Wolf Sussman.

T. Mrs. Henry M. Talbott; Miss Florence Taylor; Mrs. Franklin Taylor; Mrs. James Taylor; Miss Nell Taylor; Mrs. W. L. Taylor; Mrs. Stanley M. Timberlake; Mrs. W. Tomlinson; Mrs. Charles Trotter; Mrs. C. D. Trowbridge; Mrs. Charles Turner, and Mrs. Robert Tyler.

U. Mrs. Albert Uhl.

V. Miss Emma Vahle; Mrs. R. P. Van Camp; Miss Josephine Vestal; Mrs. Almus Vinton, and Mrs. Edward Vonburg.

W. Miss Flora Wachstetter; Miss Coradell Wade; Miss Eva Waggoner; Miss Nell Wadley; Mrs. Herbert T. Wagner; Mrs. Hattie Wanglin; Mrs. O. L. Watkins; Miss Joy Weer; Mrs. W. A. Welden; Mrs. C. R. Wellover; Miss Christine Wente; Mrs. C. E. Wesbey; Mrs. Cora Young Wiles; Mrs. Lavina Williams; Mrs. Myron Williams; Mrs. Arthur Wills; Miss Mary Winter; Mrs. Charles Woerner; Mrs. Louis Wolf; Mrs. Charles Wood; Mrs. E. M. Wood; Mrs. F. G. Wood; Mrs. Grace Wood; Mrs. Horace Wood; Mrs. Benjamin Wright; Mrs. P. F. Wright, and Mrs. Isador Wulfson.

Y. Mrs. Fred Young.

Z. Mrs. Shaffer Ziegler.

Reviewing Stand

After the advance guard of the parade had made its way through the roped-off, flag-draped streets, and had reached the reviewing stand located at the corner of Vermont and Meridian streets, Marshal Foch and his party left their cars and took their places in the stand. As the Marshal climbed into the box reserved for him, he acknowledged the shouts of the admiring thousands

W. H. BASS

Reviewing Stand, Corner Vermont and Meridian Streets.

of people near enough to recognize him. To his left sat Governor McCray, while to his right sat his interpreter, Sir Francis Drake. Grouped about Marshal Foch were General Desticker, Captain L'Hopital, Lieut. DeSongeyran, Lieut. Van Den Ecke of his own party; Major General George Read, commanding 5th Army Corps of United States at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Colonel L. R. Gignilliatt of Culver Military Academy, Colonel John B. Reynolds, secretary of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; ex-vice-president Thomas R. Marshall, Dr. C. B. McCulloch, and other members of the Executive Committee.

As the various organizations passed the reviewing stand, the distinguished visitor manifested the keenest delight in exchanging greetings and salutes. A reporter on one of the local papers related in his happy manner some of the events that occurred. "When the Purdue University Band passed, playing the war songs, 'Over There' was recognized by the Marshal and his face lighted up like a school boy.

" 'That is a favorite,' he said to Governor McCray.

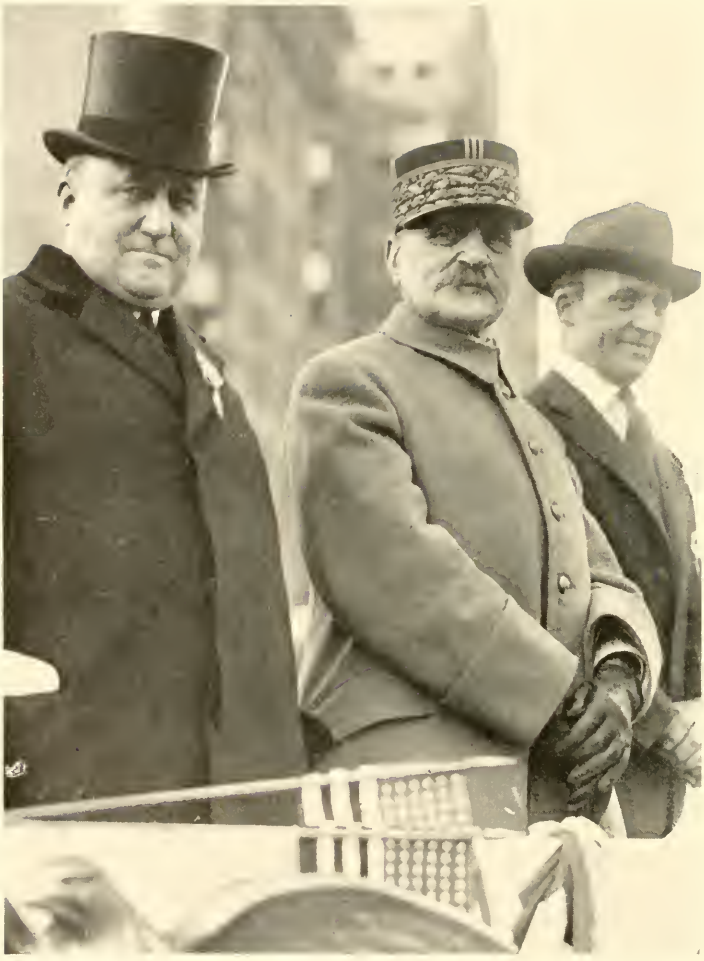
"A battery of newspaper photographers ranged up in front of the box and aimed their cameras at the Marshal, and the famous smile that won a war flashed as he said:

" 'Voila, there are many of the press gentlemen.' The cameras clicked and he settled back in his position.

"As the National Guard of Indiana swung into view, the Marshal turned to Mr. Drake and said:

" 'These are the fellows who made a great American army, and look so young.' Mr. Drake told him that the guard had been reenlisted and was not fully drilled. The Marshal laughed and said:

" 'It does not take them long to learn, they are husky fellows.' He then asked about the number of men In-



Reviewing Stand: Governor McCray, Marshal Foch, Hanford MacNider, National Commander American Legion.

diana sent to the World War and seemed surprised when told.

"One disabled soldier leaning out of the automobile window with a camera snapped a picture of the Marshal. The Marshal obliged him with one of his smiles and the ex-soldier came to a snappy salute.

"Several incidents noticeable only to soldiers who had served in the A. E. F. brought laughter, as the parade was passing the reviewing stand. One officer evidently not up to the mark on the question of salutes, brought his hand smartly to his cap with his hand in the position as used by the French army and was rewarded by a salute from the Marshal and his staff.

"When the naval men came abreast of the stand and the band played a popular marine air, Marshal Foch exclaimed, 'Ah! it is the men of the navy, how well they look.' Two flanks of naval officers dressed in full uniform saluted and the return was an applaud from the Marshal."

W. H BASS

Dedication of the Corner Stone for the War Memorial Building.

DEDICATION OF CORNER STONE FOR THE AMERICAN LEGION BUILDING

Perhaps the most impressive ceremony of Marshal Foch's visit to Indianapolis was the dedication of the stone that is to become the corner stone of Indiana's War Memorial Building, the home of the National Headquarters of The American Legion. This special stone was once a part of a bridge over the Marne River at Chateau Thierry, where the American troops made their first determined stand against the enemy in July, 1918. The people of France presented this historic stone to The American Legion to be used as the corner stone for its National Headquarters Building. The ceremony which occurred shortly after four o'clock, took place on the west half of University Park; the ground being a part of the World War Memorial Plaza site, in which the War Memorial Building is to be erected. Claude E. Gregg, State Commander of The American Legion, Indiana Department, presided. As the party mounted the stand, the American Legion Band played the Marseillaise, after which Bishop Joseph M. Francis of the Indianapolis Episcopal Diocese offered prayer. Governor McCray then officially presented the ground to the Indiana War Memorial Commission, as the site of the National Headquarters of The American Legion. In presenting the grounds, the Governor spoke as follows:

> "We have met here today to deliver this ground to the Indiana Memorial Association, for the purpose of erecting thereon a memorial building to commemorate the valor and patriotic fervor of those heroic men who responded so nobly to our nation's call in the World War.
>
> "The State of Indiana, the county of Marion and

the city of Indianapolis, have made it possible to erect upon this site a building which is to be a constant reminder of the debt of gratitude we owe to the men who so grandly upheld the state's reputation for loyalty during the world's greatest crisis.

"However magnificent and enduring the structure to be erected upon this spot it can not adequately express the feeling that the citizens of Indiana cherish for the brave men in whose name the building will be built and to whose memory it will be dedicated. In architecture it should be in keeping with the spirit of those brave defenders who sublimely offered their services without display or pomp, but with that solemnity and determination which denoted perfect allegiance and lofty devotion to the principles and ideals upon which this nation was founded.

"It will be the execution of a beautiful thought that the corner stone of this wonderful monument erected to memorialize the sacrifice and gallantry of our young soldiers be taken from the Marne Bridge at Chateau-Thierry, where the imperishable glory of American valor was written into everlasting history.

"It is particularly fitting that this historic ceremony take place in the honored presence of Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied forces, whose military skill and genius in directing his command brought victory to the cause of humanity and the restoration of justice and liberty.

"It should be a matter of congratulation to Indiana that one of the uses to which this building will be appropriated is for the permanent home of The American Legion. The influence of having the headquarters of this great organization estab-

Corner stone to be used in the American Legion National Headquarters Building, officially dedicated by Marshal Foch, November 4, 1921. Translation of inscription reads:

"The stone from the ancient
bridge of Chateau Thierry which
the French engineers destroyed
on June 1, 1918. The American
machine gunners of the 3d
division played a part as active
as it was glorious in defending
the passage of the bridge and
repulsing all the attacks of the
Germans who were trying to cross
the Marne."

"Chateau Thierry, August 17, 1920."

lished and housed in our state will insure that the fires of patriotism will forever burn brightly and that the loyalty of our citizens as demonstrated in the past, can be confidently depended upon in the future.

"May the building which we see in vision today become a reality of tomorrow. May it be erected and maintained with the full realization of the sacredness of the purpose for which it will be designed and the cause to which it will be consecrated."

Following the Governor's address, Hanford MacNider, national commander of The American Legion accepted the gift in the name of the National Organization.

In responding to Governor McCray's address he said:

"As the representative of the ex-service men of The American Legion, and on behalf of the Legion and the citizens of Indianapolis and Indiana, I accept the ground for the plaza as a concrete expression of the high approval of Indiana for the splendid men to whom it is dedicated.

"It is a magnificent tribute from the state made as an expression of regard for the achievement of those men. We are glad that the Legion is on your heart and it will help us to grow if you have faith in what we are doing. The inspiration which we brought back with us from the great war was engendered by the man who is our guest today. It has developed a spirit of service we hope by association in the Legion to keep alive. We owe it to the men who did not return to keep up that spirit if we can do so. If we do so, no man need fear for the future of America. The American Legion is gratified with this gift."

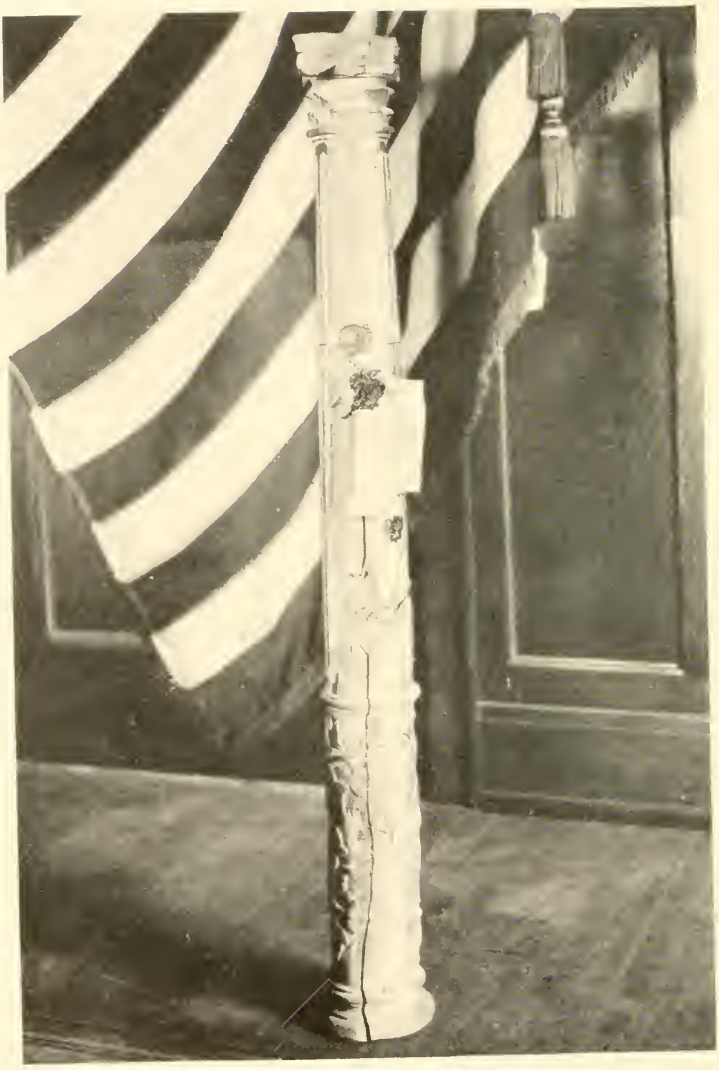
Franklin D'Olier, past national commander of The American Legion then dedicated the ground, and spoke as follows:

> "In the name of The American Legion I now dedicate this Memorial plaza. I dedicate it to the memory of those who fell in the service of their country by land and by sea. Their lives are glorious before us; their deeds are an inspiration. As they served America in time of war, yielding their last full measure of devotion, may we serve America in time of peace, so living that justice, freedom and democracy may endure forever.
>
> "I dedicate this Memorial plaza to them and with it I dedicate The American Legion to the eternal service of our country and the preservation of their heroic memory."

Marcus S. Sonntag of Evansville, Chairman of the War Memorial Commission, then lowered the corner stone to its place. Following the placing of the stone, Commander Claude E. Gregg then introduced Marshal Foch. He spoke briefly. His words spoken in French were immediately translated into English:

> "I am very much pleased at having this great honor of having to speak at the dedication of The American Legion ceremony. It is an honor for me to commemorate the souls of those who were at Chateau Thierry, and those who are here now and were at Chateau Thierry. It is a great credit to the American soldier for what he did there. Citizens of America, I greet thee."

When the Marshal had concluded his remarks the American Legion Band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the Rev. Earl Blackman, National Chaplain of The American Legion pronounced the benediction.



Church Pillar from the Cathedral in Belleau. The stone was carved in the 16th century. Presented to the American Legion in 1921 by the citizens of Belleau.

A church pillar from the Cathedral in the shell-torn town of Belleau, France, was used as the altar for the dedication exercises. This historic pillar was given to The American Legion party on their visit to Belleau in 1921, by the citizens of that city. It was taken from the pulpit of the Cathedral and was carved in the 16th Century. Also there was displayed on the easel from which the corner stone was lowered a silk French flag, which had been presented to The American Legion by the citizens of Rouen. Both the flag and the church pillar are to be used in the National Headquarters Building of The American Legion.

Visit to National Headquarters of The American Legion

Immediately following the close of the ceremonies at the dedication of the corner stone for The American Legion Building, Marshal Foch was taken to the National Headquarters of The American Legion, located in the Meridian Life Building. The Marshal appeared to be greatly interested in the details of handling the work of the National organization of World War veterans. He seemed particularly interested in learning how the National organization kept in touch with its local units, and inquired as to the cost involved in conducting the affairs of the National Headquarters. The only ceremony that occurred during his visit to the offices of the National Headquarters, was the presentation of a pair of gold cuff links, the gift of The American Legion staff to Marshal Foch. The presentation was made by Hanford MacNider, National Commander, in the presence of all officers connected with the National Headquarters. After a brief visit which did not last more than ten or twelve minutes, Marshal Foch and his party returned to their automobiles and were immediately taken to the Claypool Hotel where a banquet was given in his honor.

MOOREFIELD

Banquet, Riley Room Claypool Hotel. Arrow pointing to Marshal Foch at Speakers' Table.

THE BANQUET AT THE CLAYPOOL HOTEL

The formal banquet given in honor of Marshal Foch took place at 6:30 o'clock in the famous Riley Room of the Claypool Hotel. Approximately 500 persons had made reservations, and participated in the only formal event held in his honor. As the Marshal entered the room, headed by a group of secret service men and detectives, and escorted by a group of uniformed policemen, the guests arose en masse, and a prolonged cheering greeted him. A much greater demonstration was accorded him however, when he was introduced by Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, and when he responded with a brief speech in defense of France and the cause for which she and the allied nations had recently fought.

The banquet was a most brilliant affair. The Riley Room was elaborately decorated with the tri-color of France and the American flag. Seated at the speakers' table with Marshal Foch were Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch; Major General George W. Read; ex-vice President Thomas R. Marshall; Colonel Frank Parker; Governor Warren T. McCray; Charles M. Bertrand, member of the French Chamber of Deputies and President of the Inter-allied Veterans' Association; Count de Chambrun; General Desticker; General W. D. Connor, U. S. A.; Major Demierry; Dr. Paul Andre, the personal physician of Marshal Foch; Mayor Charles W. Jewett, and Charles F. Coffin, President of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

In introducing Charles M. Bertrand, President of the Union Nationale of ex-service men of France, and the Inter-allied Veterans' Association, with which The American Legion is affiliated, Dr. McCulloch told how Monsieur Bertrand had entered the war with twenty-seven officers and three thousand men in his regiment,

and how at the close only one officer was left, and the regiment had been refilled thirty times. M. Bertrand made a brief reply.

Charles F. Coffin, President of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce was next called on, and paid tribute to the distinguished visitor, and particularly to the manner in which he had conducted the campaigns of the allied armies under his command.

> "March 26, 1918," he said, "is a date indelibly written upon the pages of American and European history. It was not easily written. It required three hard years, the surrender of many prejudices, and the loss of millions of lives to write it. That date has sunk into the hearts of every man. It was on that day that General Foch, now Marshal of France, became Commander of all of the allied armies. The spring of 1918 did not open auspiciously for the Allies, since the Germans had prepared for an assault which they believed would overthrow the allied armies and end the war victoriously for them. America remembers with pride that two days after Marshal Foch assumed command, General Pershing visited him, and announced that the American people regarded it as a great honor for their troops to fight under his command. Marshal Foch brought with him talents that rank him with the greatest military men of any age. He employed these talents, not to place a royal diadem on his brow, but to destroy forever the brutal and selfish assumption that 'right makes might,' and for the perpetuation of liberty under law."

At the conclusion of Mr. Coffin's talk, the 500 men and women were on their feet waving the tricolor of France, and shouting the praises of their

guest. When he arose to reply to the welcome, the Marshal appeared to be greatly touched by the tribute. After a short pause he began to speak and his words, spoken in French, were interpreted by Colonel Frank Parker, U. S. A.:

> "It would be exceedingly difficult for me to reply properly to the complimentary words addressed to me tonight. Likewise it would be exceedingly remiss on my part were I not to make an effort to give an answer and to express my appreciation for the reception I have received in your city.
>
> "On the faces of all whom I have seen in every direction, I feel that I have seen what we all wished to accomplish—victory. And all the while I have kept in mind the great sacrifices this great state has made in the war. Three hundred thousand men,[1] and a vast quantity of arms and materials—by all this she has shown she wished to have the victory, must have it at any price. It is the same principle that was later applied on the wholesale for the entire American army in France. That army was determined to have the victory at any price. Particularly when General Pershing came to me on the 28th of March and said to me that his troops were at my disposal. This determination of the populace at home, of the army on the field, well laid out for us our duty. In the presence of this invincible energy, the chiefs had a very clear road laid out for them.
>
> "I can never then make it too clear that victory came from the universal and homogeneous intention to conquer. If we have conquered, don't sup-

[1] These figures are incorrect; Indiana had approximately 128,000 men in service in the World War.—Editor.

pose for an instant that we are drunk with victory. If we made war, it was but with a view to peace. War is a means and peace is the end to be accomplished.

"I have seen, while in command of the allied armies, millions of young men of promise. In the presence of this, can anyone be beside himself to believe that there is any efficacy in war, otherwise than a means to peace?

"France did not want war in 1914. No one can want war today. Every one today desires peace. We won the war, it is now for us to maintain the peace, and if we desire the formula for that, it is the same as for winning the war. Union for just peace, and a lasting peace, and in this union, of force, I invite and call you all, a union for liberty and humanity."

MASS MEETING

The climax of the day's program was the mass meeting held in the Cadle Tabernacle. For two hours before the meeting was scheduled to begin, crowds began to move toward the Tabernacle, and by six o'clock, an hour before the doors were opened, thousands of people were crowded about the entrances. When the doors were finally opened, scarcely three minutes had passed until the immense Tabernacle was filled, and the crowds began to collect at all the doorways and entrances. More than twelve thousand persons forced their way into the building, while the newspapers reported that some two thousand stood up around the outer walls of the auditorium.

A special program had been arranged as follows:

Program

Colonel Carleton B. McCulloch, Presiding

1. Community Singing, 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock. Audience
2. "La Marseillaise" ..... Choir
3. Invocation .....
   Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis H. Gavisk, V. G.
4. Address .....
   Hon. Warren T. McCray, Governor of Indiana
5. Address .....
   Hon. Charles W. Jewett, Mayor of Indianapolis
6. Presentation of Flowers from American Women's Overseas League.....
   .....Miss Adah Bush, Representative
7. "America" ..... Choir
8. Presentation of Souvenir Medallion from Citizenship of City and State.....Samuel D. Miller

9. Conferring of Companionship in the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States .....Companion Carleton B. McCulloch
10. Response ....Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France
11. "The Star Spangled Banner".....
.....Choir, Audience and Band
12. Benediction .....
Rev. S. L. Martin, Department Chaplain American Legion

Cadle Tabernacle Choir
Joe Overmyer, Director

American Legion Band of Indianapolis.....
.....Hiller Francis, Director

Special seats had been provided for the wounded and other soldiers in the center of the building, just in front of the stage. Seated behind the disabled soldiers were the women who had seen service overseas. On either side were persons who had been admitted by American Legion tickets. Special programs and tri-color flags of France were distributed by the Boy Scouts, and every person in the assembly had a banner.

When the Marshal's party arrived at nine o'clock, the great audience heard the bugle call ATTENTION! When the blue-uniformed French visitor appeared in view, a demonstration occurred which is seldom seen in this city. The entire audience in the big auditorium arose, and amid a wild waving of tri-colors and a deafening roar of voices, the distinguished visitor bowed in acknowledgment to the generous greetings accorded him. The demonstration lasted for more than three minutes, and was not ended until Dr. McCulloch, the presiding officer, stepped to the front and motioned for silence.

The big Tabernacle Choir composed of more than a

thousand voices, under the direction of Joe Overmyer, entertained the audience with songs. The audience joined in the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and other familiar songs. The disabled soldiers were called on to sing a verse of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and responded with much enthusiasm. After an encore they sang "Over There," "Smile, Smile, Smile," and "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France." When the "Marseillaise" was announced, the entire audience joined in the singing, and Marshal Foch's eyes gleamed with pride and emotion as he stood erect listening to the singing of the great French National anthem.

There occurred just before the formal reception began, one beautiful incident, which had not been planned by the Program Committee. A little four-year-old girl, Adele Claire Fishbein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fishbein, 309 E. 21st street, and granddaughter of Adolph Asche, an ex-captain in the World War, dressed in Alsatian costume, bearing three flowers of the French National colors, was lifted to the platform by a group of soldiers and presented to the Marshal. He drew her to him, smiled broadly, and then placed a kiss on each of her little cheeks. The audience applauded heartily.

Dr. McCulloch then introduced the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis Gavisk, who offered the invocation, at the conclusion of which the Lord's Prayer was repeated by the audience.

At the conclusion of the invocation, Governor McCray was introduced, and officially welcomed on behalf of the State of Indiana, the distinguished visitor. The governor spoke as follows:

> "This is indeed a wonderful occasion and the remembrance of this day will live in our hearts and

Mass Meeting, Cadle Tabernacle.

W. H. BASS
Courtesy E. Howard Cadle

minds as long as we enjoy the pleasure of memory and recollection. It is certainly a great privilege to have as our guest the world's greatest military genius, Marshal Foch.

"From the days of the Revolution there has existed a peculiar friendship between the country of his birth and the Nation which was saved by the financial and personal service rendered by one of his illustrious countrymen at a time of dire distress and approaching disaster.

"At that time lasting obligation was imposed upon us as a Nation. After waiting over a century we at last had a chance to show that we were not forgetful or unappreciative of the part General Lafayette played in helping to establish the independence of our colonies and thus make it possible for this country to expand and develop until it has reached its present strength and power. By this chain of circumstances the nations of France and the United States are firmly and securely bound.

"When the life blood of our friend and benefactor was being sapped almost to the point of National collapse, I rejoice that we arose to the occasion, rushed in with all our power and resources and helped France save the day for justice and humanity.

"By this act and by the seal of the blood of thousands of our brave boys who sleep the eternal sleep under the blue skies of sunny France, the perpetual alliance of these two great Republics will be everlastingly and irrevocably established.

"It is therefore a great pleasure to have with us the man who was Commander-in-Chief of our American army when it saw service in his country—a man whom the world recognizes as the greatest general of all ages, a man who is re-

spected, admired and loved by the people of every Nation that fought for, or sympathized with, the cause of the allies in the great World War.

"There is nothing we can do, Marshal Foch, to fully and appropriately express our admiration and love for you. We appreciate beyond expression the honor you confer upon this state and city by your visit. May God bless you and give you health and strength to enjoy the honors which you have so richly earned."

The next address was given by Mayor Charles W. Jewett, in which he welcomed, on behalf of the city of Indianapolis, Marshal Foch:

"The city of Indianapolis is very honored to have as a guest a distinguished citizen of France. It is a distinct pleasure to welcome Marshal Foch in Indianapolis.

"On the fields of battle of the great World War, he was the comrade of our boys. This fact is a peculiar bond that makes us feel very near to him on this occasion. We are very honored to be host to the man, who, at the time of the world's greatest danger and crisis was accepted by the allied armies as the greatest military commander of the present day. We are very grateful that he has given Indianapolis such a rank of distinction in placing us among the few cities of this country to be honored by his visit.

"The history and the progress of the American republic owe much to France. Since the days of the Revolution, when Lafayette rendered such a splendid service to our forefathers in their fight for independence, we have loved the French people. This bond of friendship established by George Washington and Lafayette between the

American republic and France has united the two great Republics together until the present hour. The great World War has strengthened this friendship, and the bonds of sympathy existing between the French people and us will live forever after.

"Marshal Foch, we welcome you, in spirit of patriotism of free government; in spirit of the French Republic and of our own government. May our common ideals, our love of equality, fraternity and liberty, as exemplified by your government and ours, may our common purposes, our associations on the fields of battle, serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite these two great Republics in a relationship so harmonious. We salute you with reverence and respect; we congratulate you with admiration and honor, we welcome you with deep sympathy, love and affection. Marshal Foch, I deliver to you the mystical key which has opened the hearts of our citizenship, from which flow our love and appreciation of your great and noble work in which we had the honor of calling you commander."

Following the conclusion of Mayor Jewett's address, Miss Adah Bush, representing the American Women's Overseas League, presented to Marshal Foch a beautiful bouquet. Miss Bush, dressed in an overseas uniform of dark gray, presented the floral token and addressed the Marshal as follows:

"On behalf of the American Women's Overseas League of Indiana, a state unit of the National organization representing several thousand American women who rendered volunteer service overseas under your high command, I bring you greetings.

Gold Medallion (showing both sides) presented to Marshal Foch by citizens of Indianapolis.

"Holding in grateful memory the universal kindliness and courtesy of your countrymen through difficult, and for some of us dangerous days, we are banded together and stand pledged not only to uphold the principles for which our soldiers fought, but to preserve and strengthen the ties of friendship uniting France and America.

"I have great pleasure, Marshal Foch, in publicly reaffirming that pledge in your honored presence, in presenting this token of our affection for you and your glorious France."

Samuel D. Miller, speaking as the representative of the citizens of the city of Indianapolis, and the State of Indiana, presented to Marshal Foch a solid gold medallion, on the front of which was a replica of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Inscribed above the design were the words "Indianapolis, November 4, 1921." The other side showed the French seal in the center flanked by the seal of the State of Indiana and The American Legion seal. Above the seal were inscribed the words: "To Marshal Ferdinand Foch," and below the seal was the Latin inscription: "In Memory of Our Friendship."

Mr. Miller spoke as follows:

"Mindful of the gallant youth who, one hundred forty-four years ago flouted the commands of his King, outfitted an expedition from his private fortune, and sailed westbound across the seas; and a little later, with the sturdy Rochambeau by his side and a band of valiant Frenchmen at his back, helped our forefathers erect this Republic as a permanent abiding place in the world for enlightened freedom;

"Mindful of another expedition in more recent years, when the men of America, actuated by no

gainful motive but acting solely in the broad interest of humanity, sailed eastbound across the seas and took their places side by side, for weal or woe, with the men of France and so gave battle to the arch-enemy of enlightened freedom, with the cry "They shall not pass"—and, no Hun passed, save from the here into the hereafter;

"Mindful of the glorious fact that there has never been an hour from Lafayette to you, Sir, when the United States and France could not take each other by the hand and, with heads thrown back, each look squarely into the gleaming eyes of the other and, with perfect understanding of all that it implies, utter the sacred word 'Friend';

"Mindful of the solemn resolution which lives—a vital thing in the breast of every true American that this tie shall never cease to bind;

"Mindful, Sir, of the deathless distinction which your leadership brought to the arms of the Allies;

"Mindful of all these things and more, on behalf of the one hundred fifty thousand sons and daughters of Indiana, living and dead[1], who answered their country's call and "went down to the field of glory, to do and to die for the eternal right"; on behalf of the liberty-loving women and men of this fragrant valley of the Middle West who, in the dark hour, toiling as they had never toiled before, stood firm and kept the faith unflinchingly; in token of their esteem and respect for you, Sir, and voicing their fervent hope that the fair fields of France may never again be profaned by the foot of an invading foe, and that, as the shadows lengthen in your ripening years, you may see naught but enduring peace, plenty and happiness

[1] Indiana sent only about 128,000 men into service.—Editor.

as the lot of your people, our friends—and that all good things of earth may be yours, I beg of you to accept this souvenir of your visit to our beloved city and state."

Dr. McCulloch, Chairman of the Executive Committee then conferred upon Marshal Foch a Companionship in the Military Order of Foreign Wars. In presenting the medal of honor to the distinguished visitor, Dr. McCulloch spoke as follows:

"The Military Order of Foreign Wars is a National order to perpetuate the glorious history and the traditions of the Army and Navy of the United States of America.

"It believes that Honor, and Justice, and Truth are the concomitants of Bravery and Patriotism.

"It is honored in welcoming men who believe that such attributes are the foundation stones of character. And it honors such men in extending to them its comradeship.

"It receives its inspiration from the Knights of the Round Table of King Arthur's time, as it also is inspired by the memories and example of that gallant company of the Salle Des Preux at Pierrefonds and such patriotic characters as your Du Guesclin and Chevalier Bayard,

"These Knights are dust,
Their good swords rust
Their souls are with the
Saints, we trust."

"But, Sir, the memories of their high patriotism and Military Glory have not rusted, they are green in our thoughts and as an unforgettable example of what our own goal should be,

"For how can man die better
Than by facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his Gods."

"Sir, we are proud that the Indiana Chapter has the honor of conferring upon you membership in this Society. The example of your great career and the immeasurable inspiration to us, your erstwhile Comrades in Arms, and the great American people who sent us to your shores."

When Marshal Foch stepped forward to receive the emblem of membership in the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the audience of twelve thousand rose en masse, and joyously waved the small French banners that had been distributed at the opening of the meeting. Amid a deafening roar of applause and the waving of the thousands of banners, the grizzled old veteran, who had spent the greater part of his life either in preparing for wars or in the fighting of them, appeared greatly moved. Finally when quiet was restored, he responded to Dr. McCulloch's remarks. He spoke in French and his interpreter in turn translated his statements into English:

"War is not an end. Victory is not an end. War and victory are but means to an end—and that final end is peace, a just peace, which includes the right of every one to work without interruption.

"We have attained this end, and by victory we shall maintain it. Without bitterness, without provocation, we shall continue a just peace. But to attain this end in peace means work, the same as in war, a united effort. Should we maintain this effort, we shall certainly see the end we seek.

And we feel sure tonight we shall retain this peace, sure, laboriously and justly.

"The manifestations I have received here tonight, not only by word but by act, have profoundly touched me. They have made me feel that in doing what I have done, I have done what you wished. In war I feel that I was not only supported by the men who fought, but by the nations that sent those men. Everywhere, on the front, in the rear, in the ambulances, every one multiplied his efforts almost with one idea—victory.

"By this great inspiration, the chiefs had their way well marked out for them and they had but to follow it."

Rev. S. L. Martin, Department Chaplain of The American Legion then pronounced the benediction, and the great meeting adjourned. Marshal Foch and his party were then escorted to the Union Station where they boarded their train for Chicago. Thus ended the day—one that is destined to become a landmark in the patriotic history of Indiana.

MARSHAL FOCH'S LOVE FOR AMERICA

The following interview given out by Marshal Foch immediately upon his return to Paris reveals so genuinely his love for America that it seems appropriate to use it here. The interview as reported in the Indianapolis *Star*, of January 8, 1922, was communicated by Laura A. Smith, special correspondent:

> "I bring back with me the impression of a stupendous country," said Marshal Foch. "But, understand me well: this country is even more stupendous in the future it has before it, than in its present. One evening, on crossing a state frontier, I was met by its governor, and I asked him: 'What is the area of your state?' His reply was a figure as large as that of all France and the population was 4,000,000. 'Could you accommodate, feed and give work to 40,000,000?' I asked, and he replied in the affirmative. Well, that is America. Today it is a country of 120,000,000 souls, but one day it may contain 400,000,000. It is a stupendous country, and an admirable one, too. It has not grown simply by virtue of its members, but because of its sentiments and ideals. During the war, for example, Americans were inspired by an ideal as great as the world and they truly believed themselves crusaders."

Asked if he believed Americans really loved France, he replied emphatically,

> "Yes, I believe in their love as I believe in the light of the sun. I, who am not easily moved, have been stirred by their warm welcome, on the first

day as on the last. On that last day I was in Hartford, I was asked to leave the train and was led by my guides to a small cottage and they placed me before an old-fashioned table there. I asked why they did this, 'Because,' they replied, 'in this very room and before this very table, Lafayette stood ninety-seven years ago.' I remained only a quarter of an hour, but when I returned to my train I found it magnificently decorated with wreaths and flowers. It was in a train of flowers that I returned.

"America is the one country in the world which has known how to plant liberty and make it flower. She binds to her with inseparable ties the millions of men whom we have been unable to hold and whom she knows how to attract. I passed through Italian, Polish, German, Czech colonies, but I saw only Americans, cast and fashioned thoroughly in the American mold."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 008 874 421 4